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Urrutia et al.

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(54) **DETERMINING A LOCATION OF A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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CPC **H04W 64/006** (2013.01); **H04W 16/28** (2013.01); **H04W 48/08** (2013.01); **H04W 88/10** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G01S 5/0252; H04W 64/00
USPC 455/69, 522, 456, 404.2, 456.1, 562.1, 455/575.7, 456.5, 41.2, 67.11, 456.2, 455/226.2; 342/458, 453, 450, 457, 463, 342/368, 417; 726/22; 375/267, 200; 370/328; 702/150; 700/245; 340/686.6, 340/6.1

See application file for complete search history.

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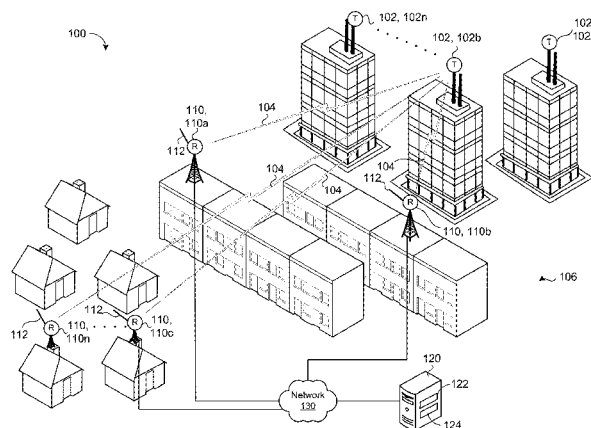
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for determining a location of a wireless transmitter includes: receiving, at data processing hardware, receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area; estimating, by the data processing hardware, the location of the rogue transmitter; and reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware. Estimating the location of a rogue transmitter includes, for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the corresponding at least one receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions and identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter. Each propagation path loss function is based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area. The transmitter location contour defines a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver.

24 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets



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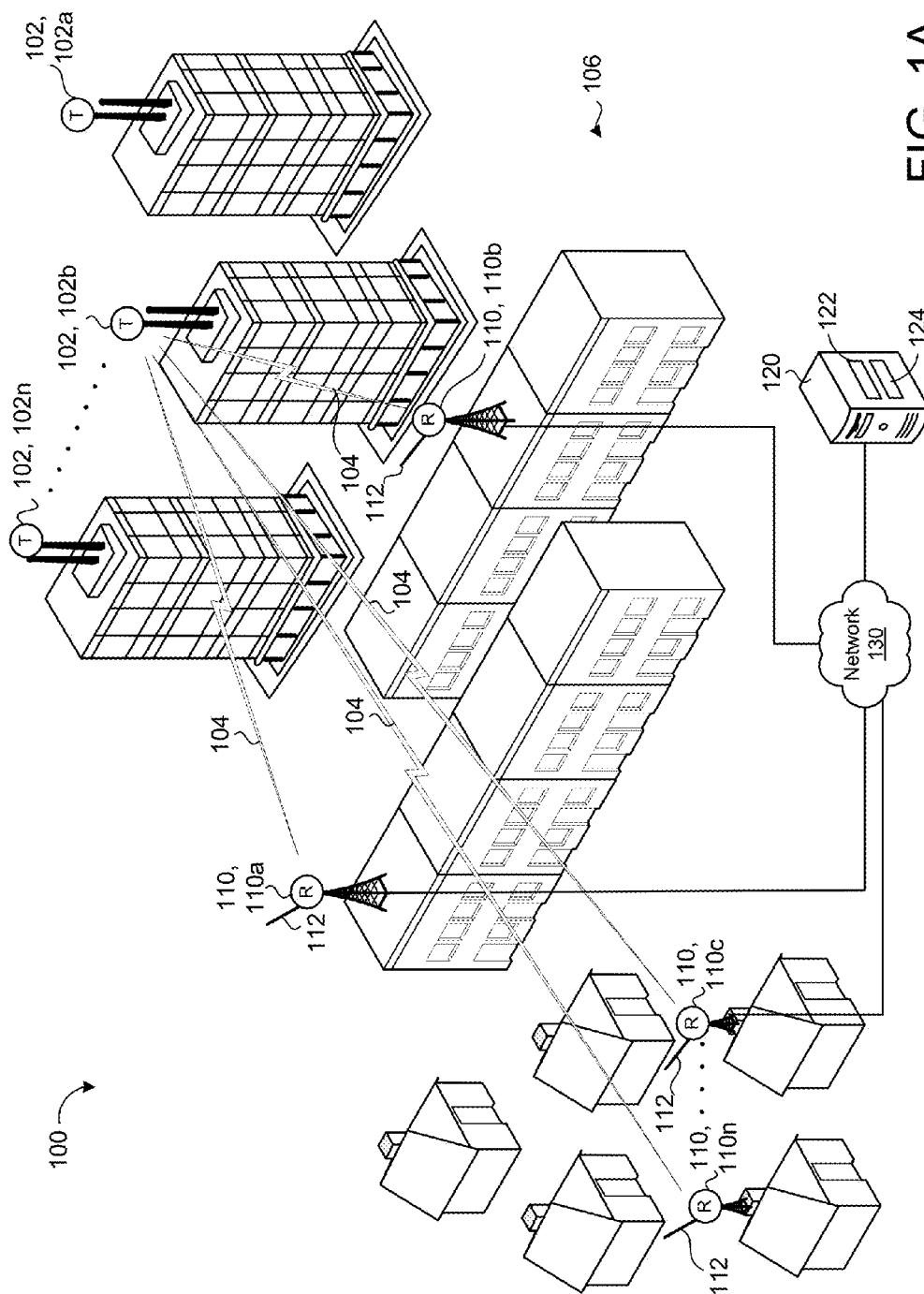


FIG. 1A

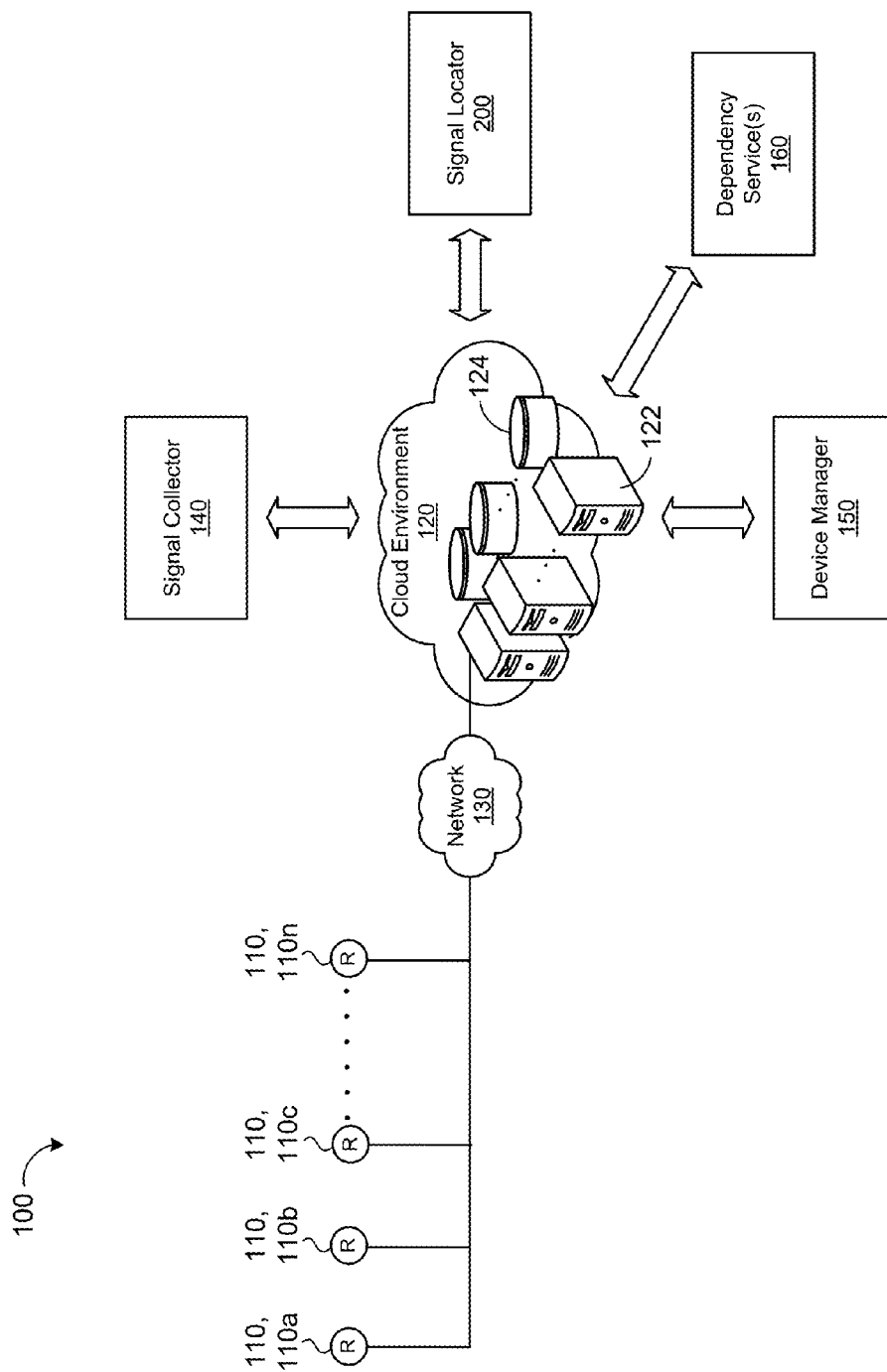


FIG. 1B

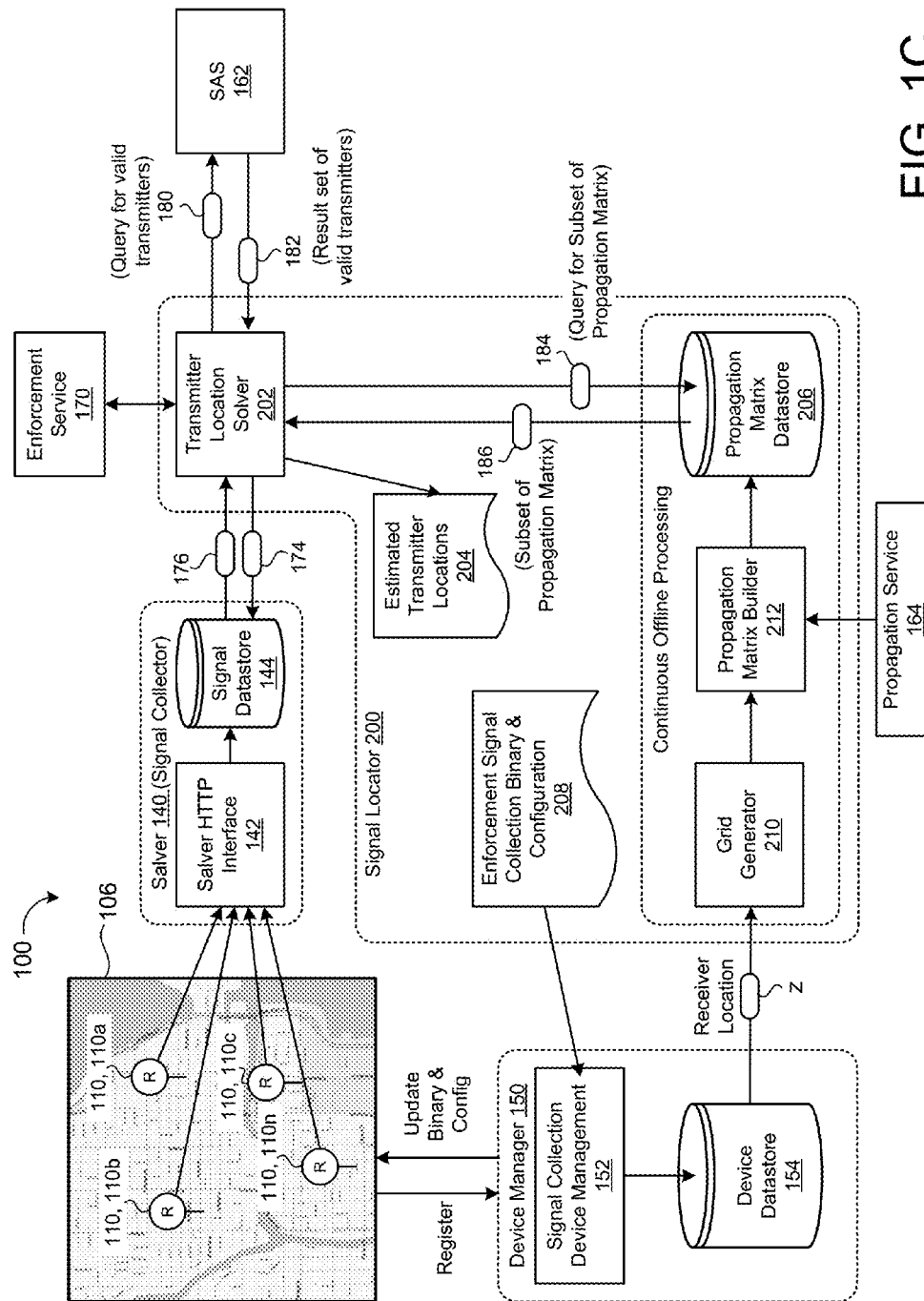


FIG. 10

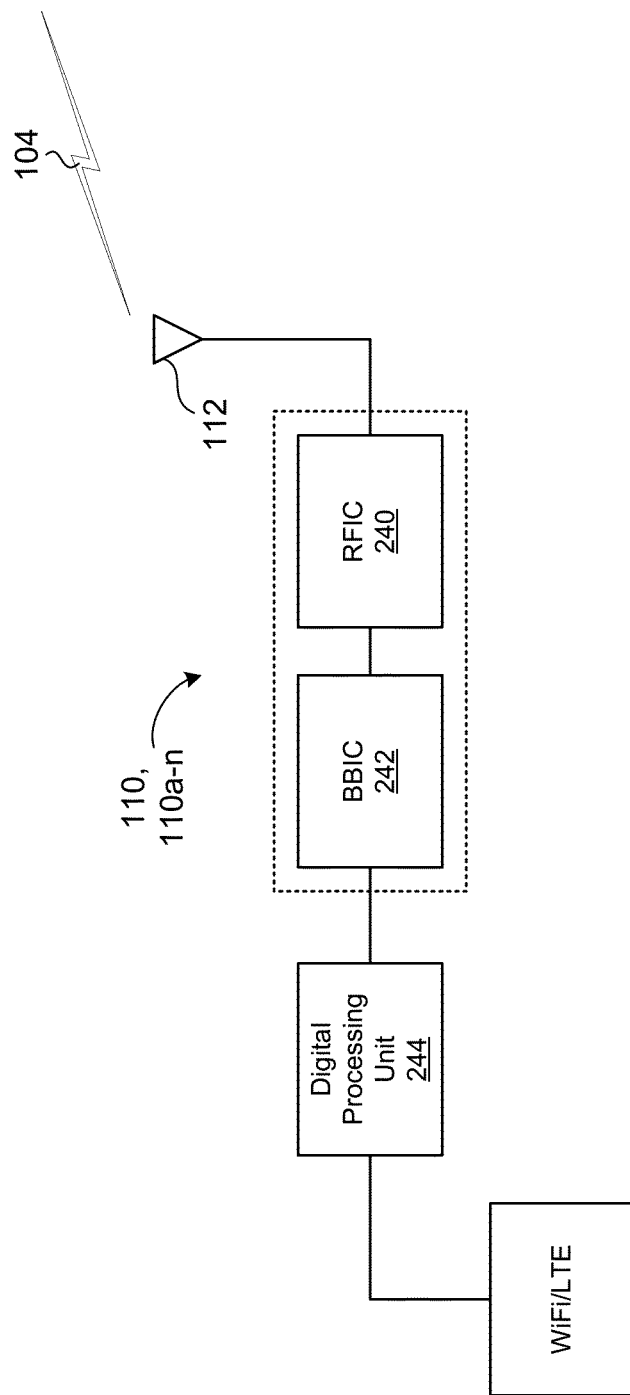


FIG. 2

Sample path loss function $g(x)$ for receiver

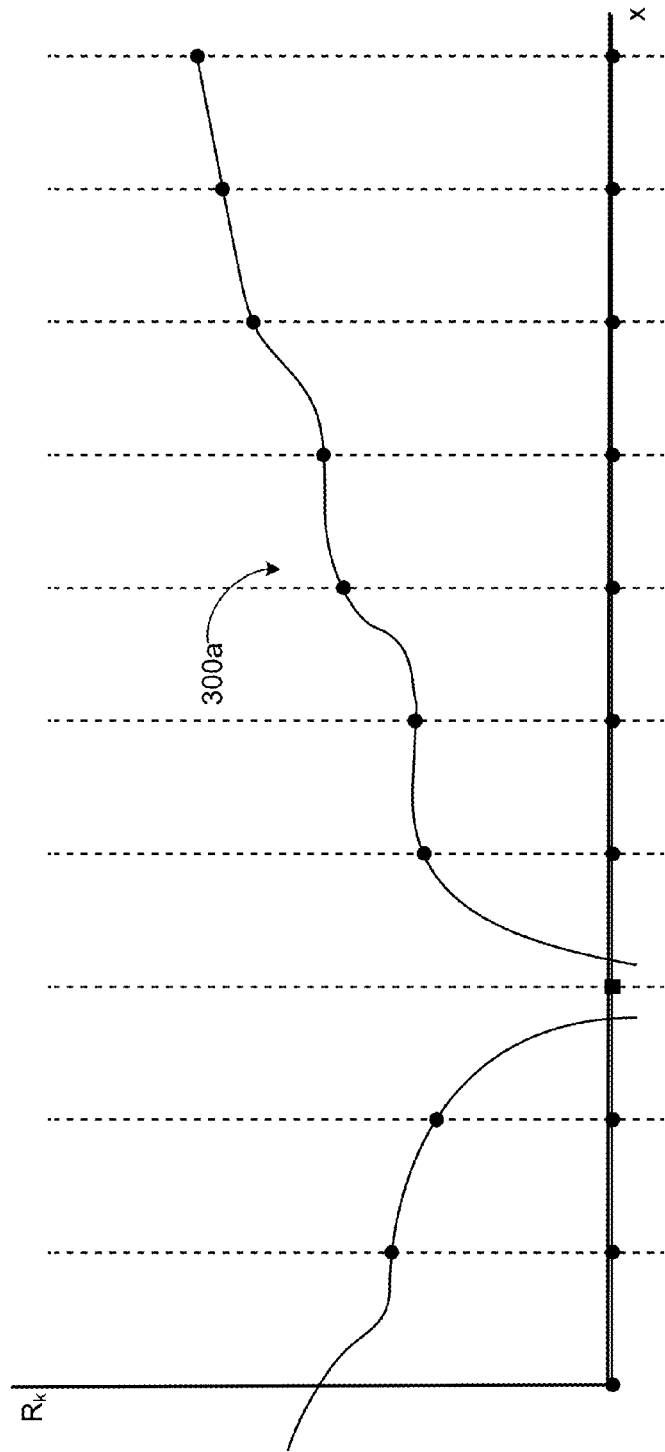


FIG. 3A

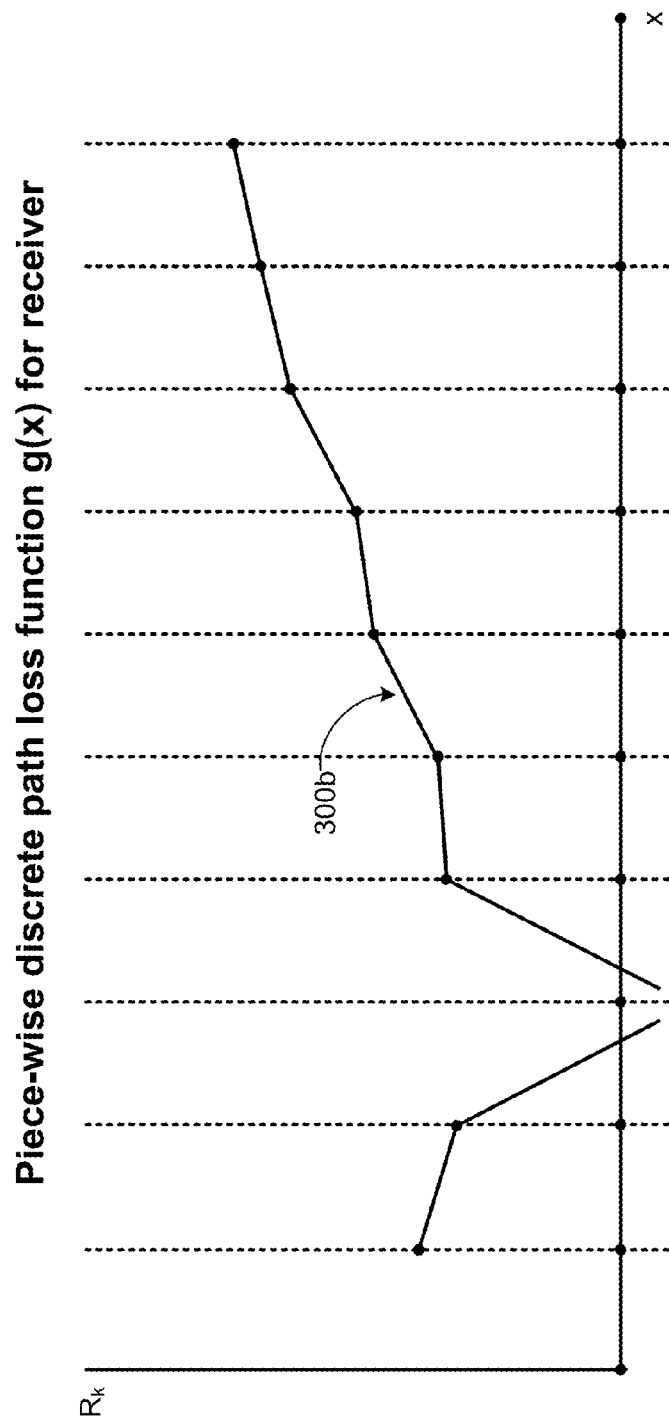


FIG. 3B

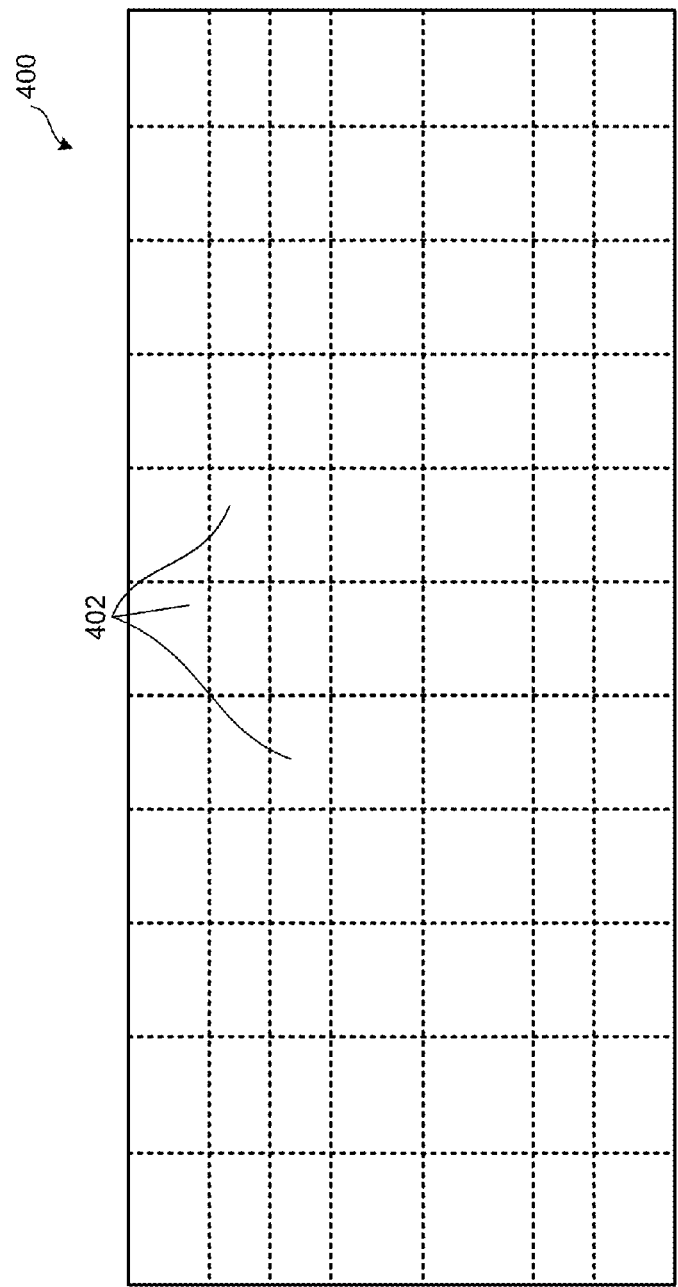


FIG. 4

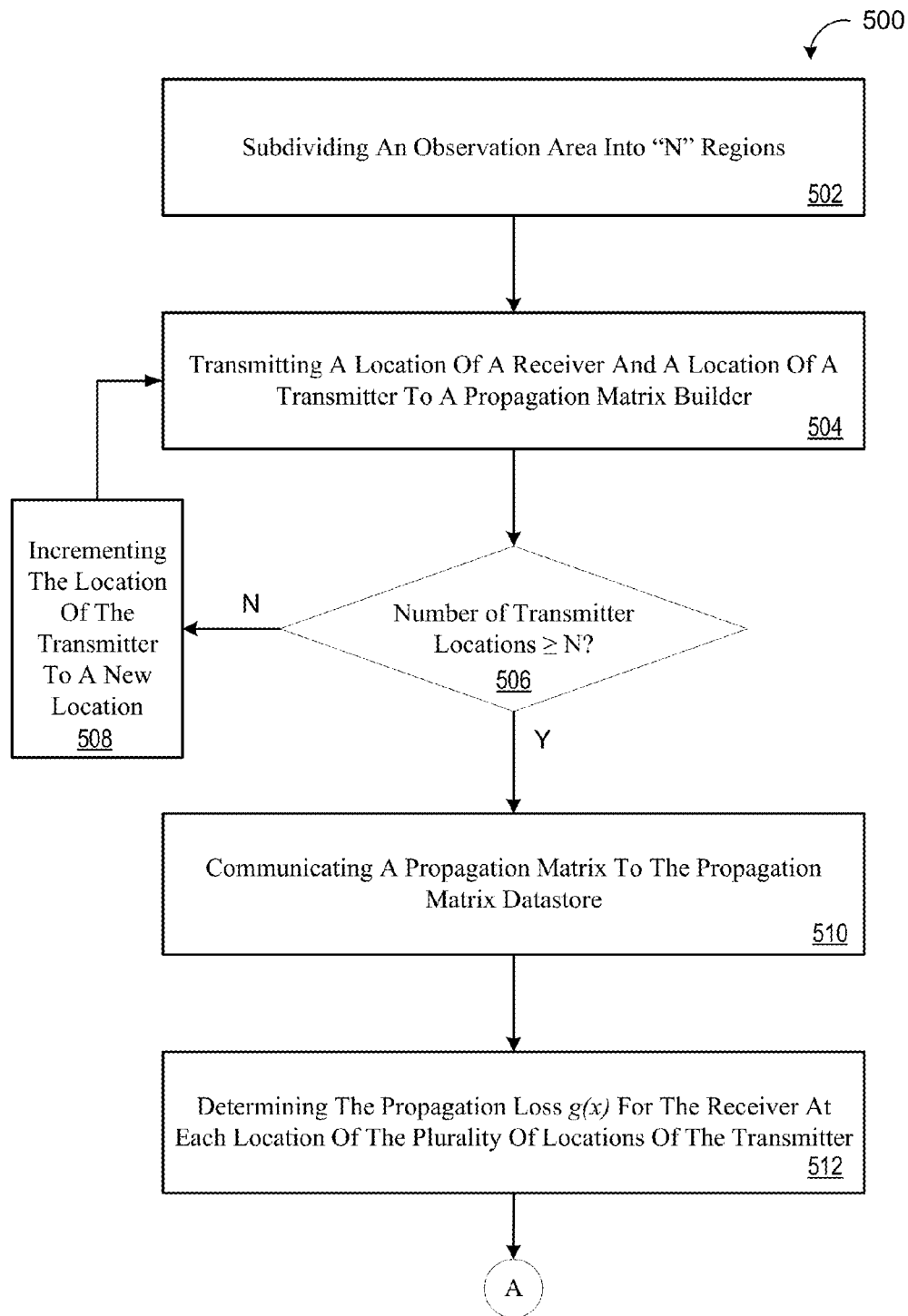


FIG. 5A

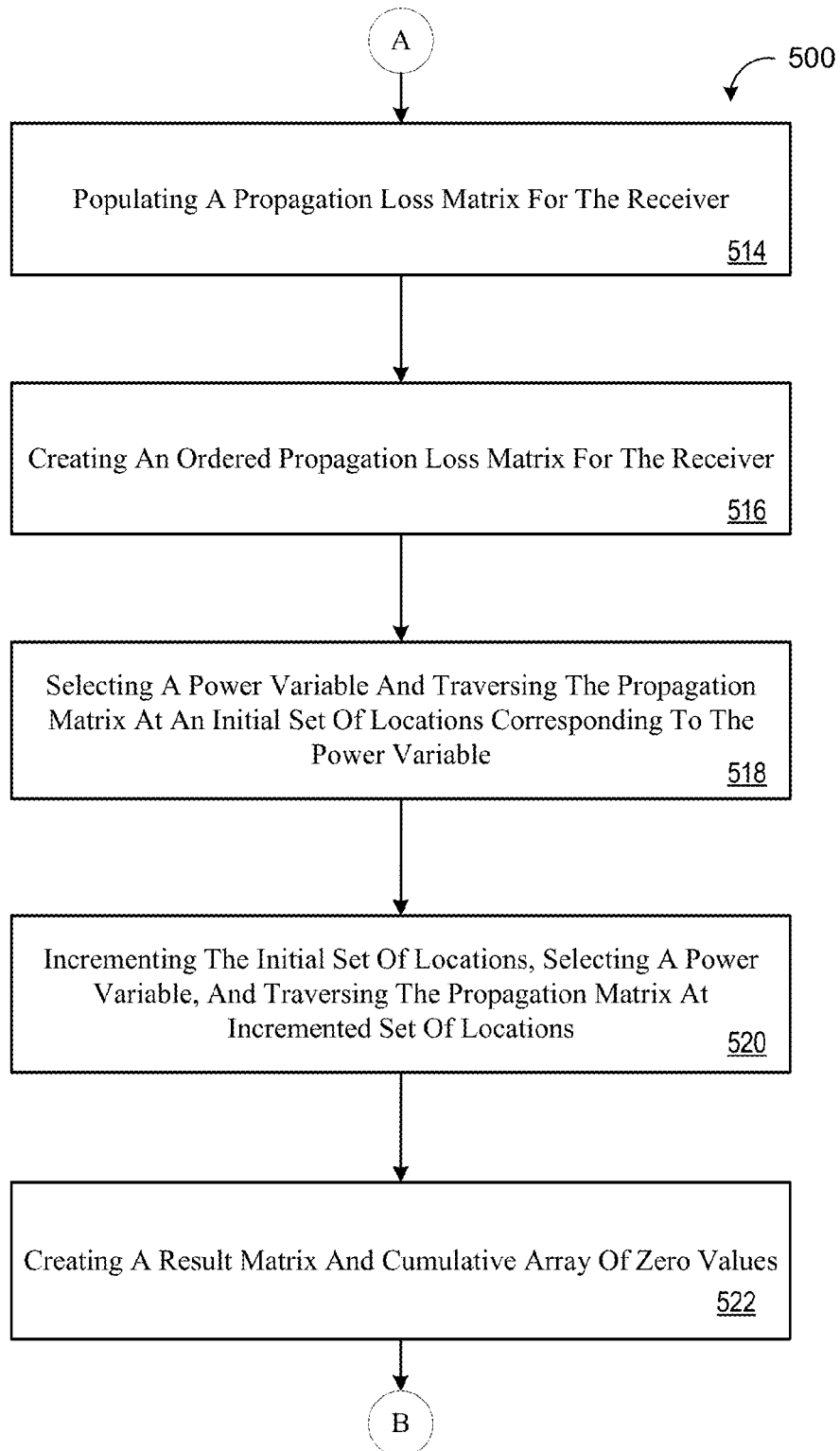


FIG. 5B

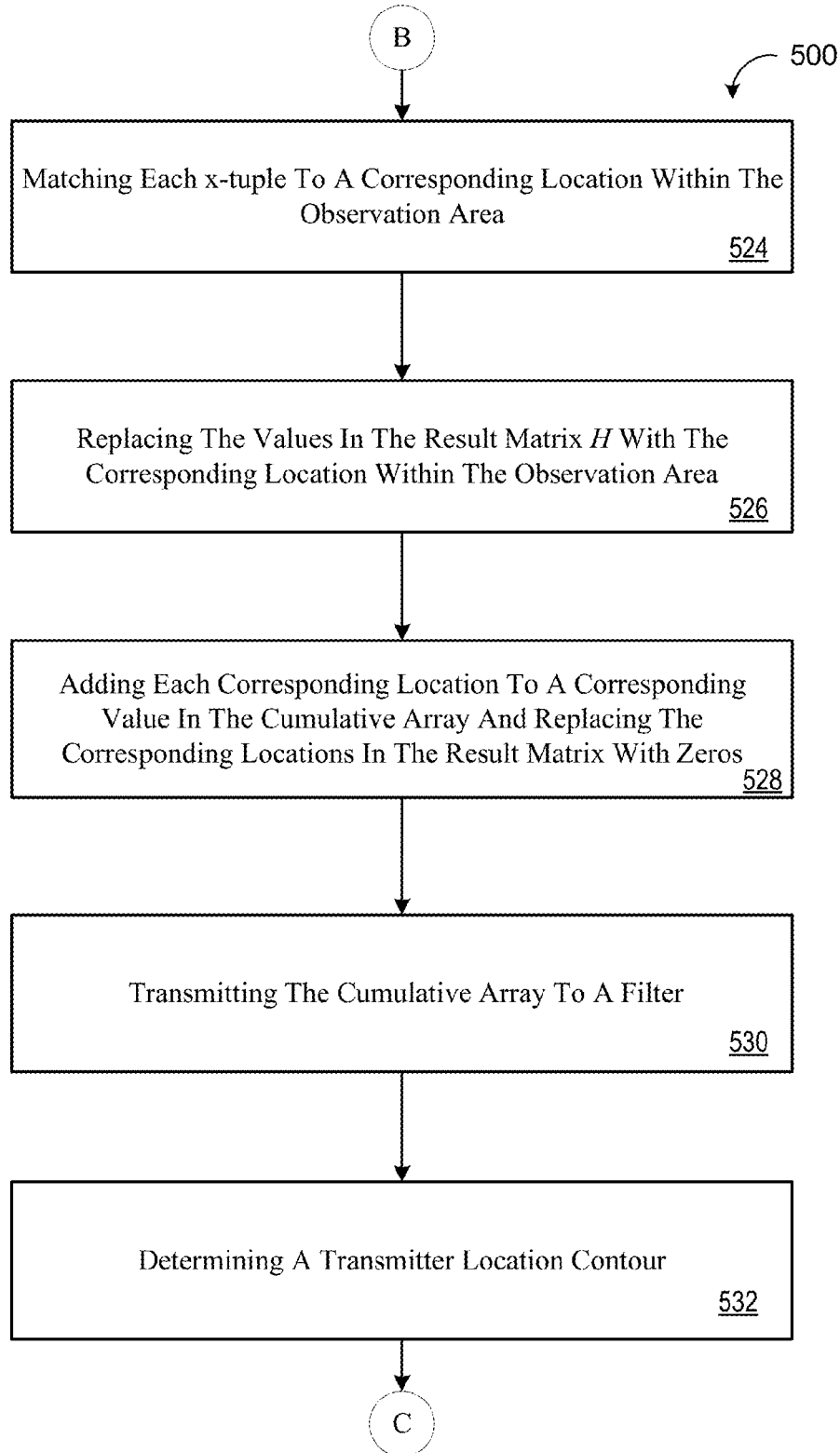


FIG. 5C

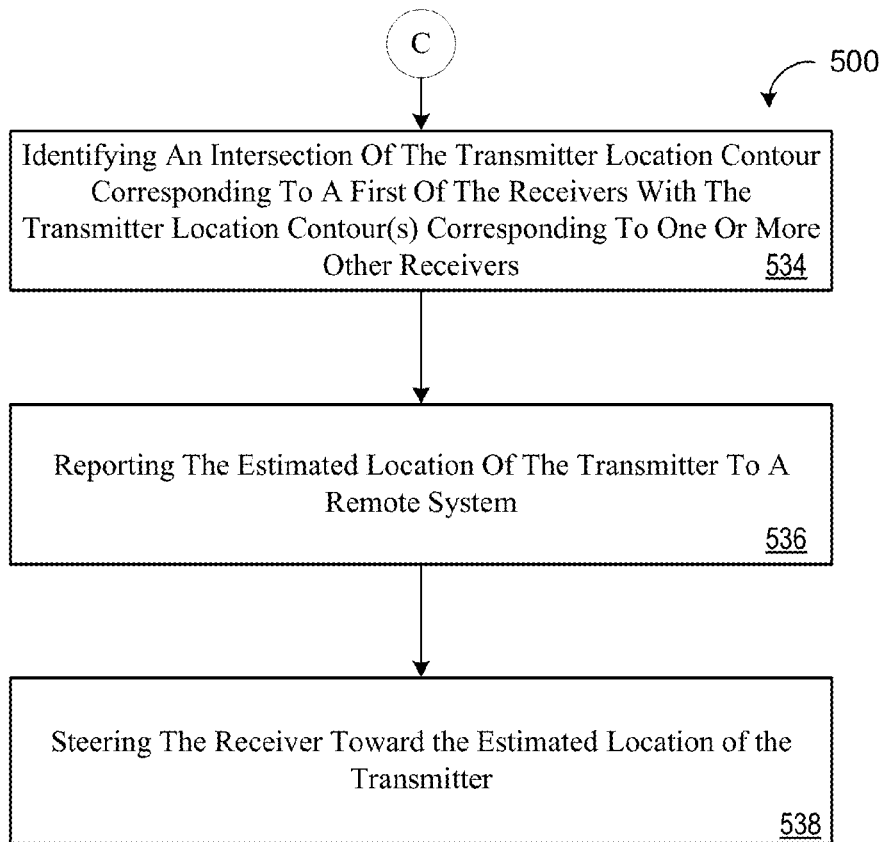


FIG. 5D

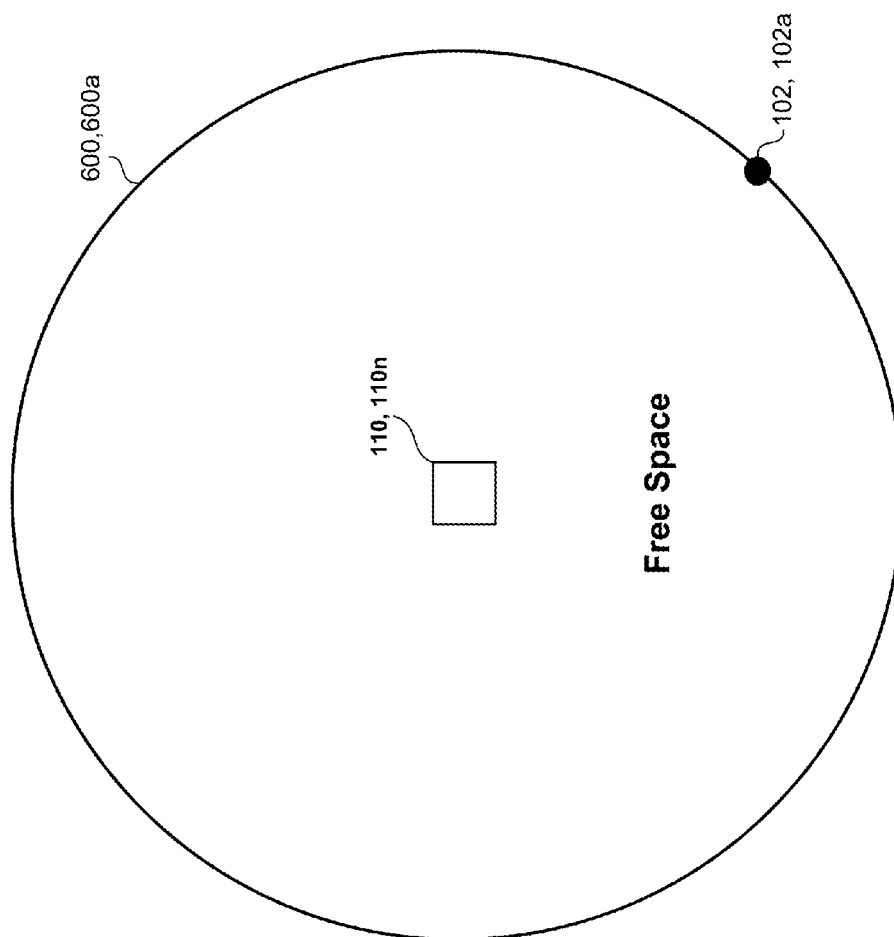


FIG. 6A

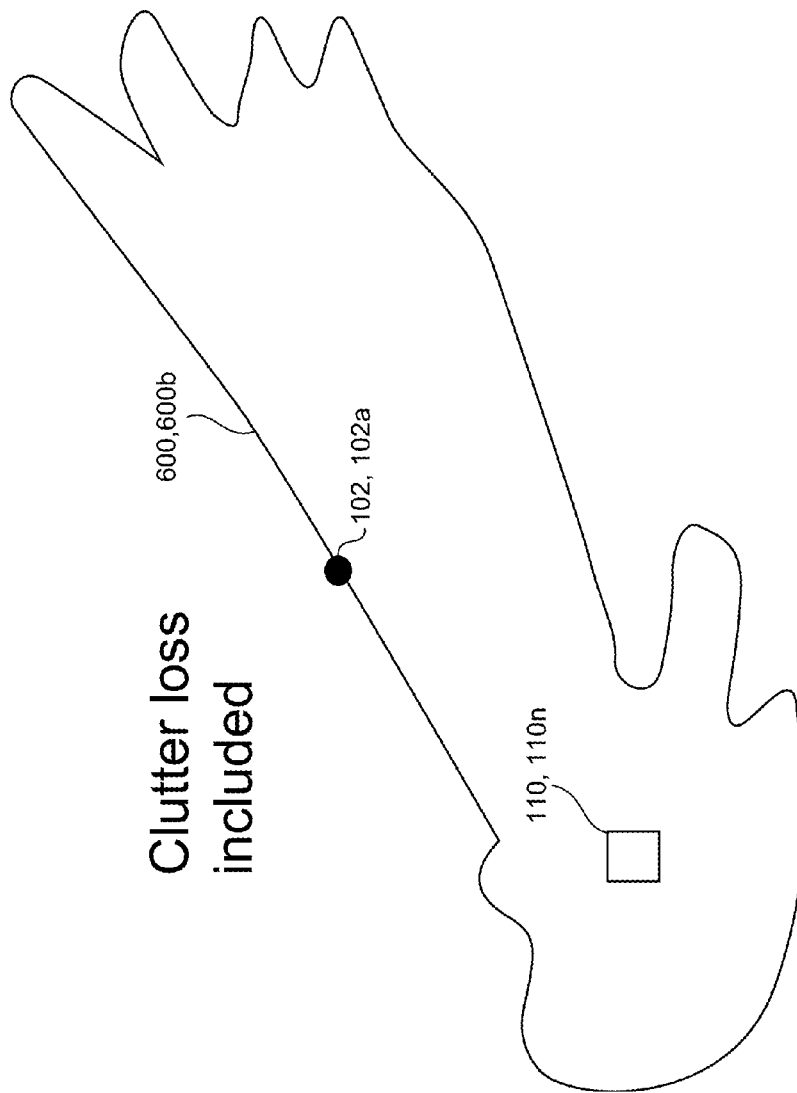
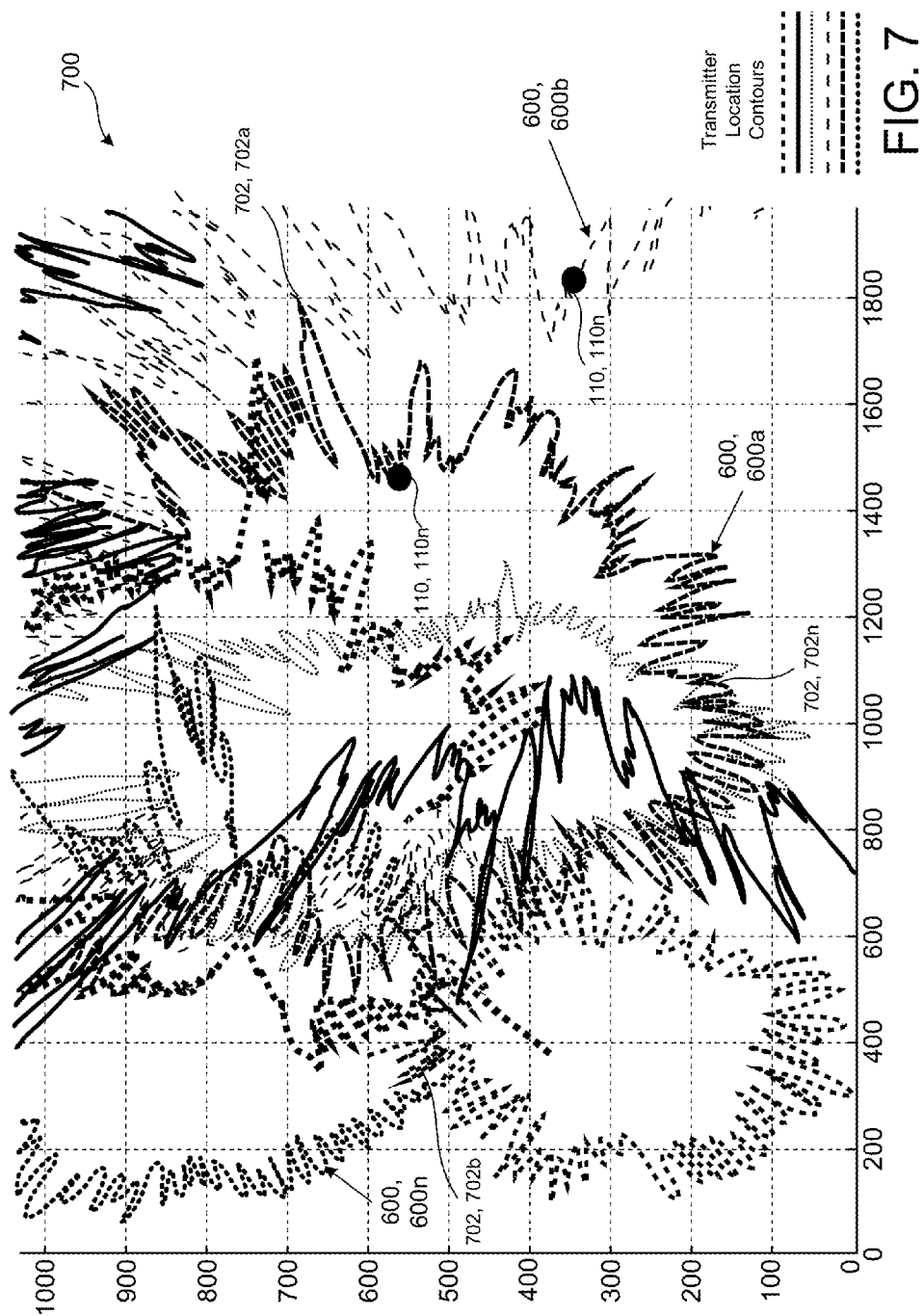


FIG. 6B



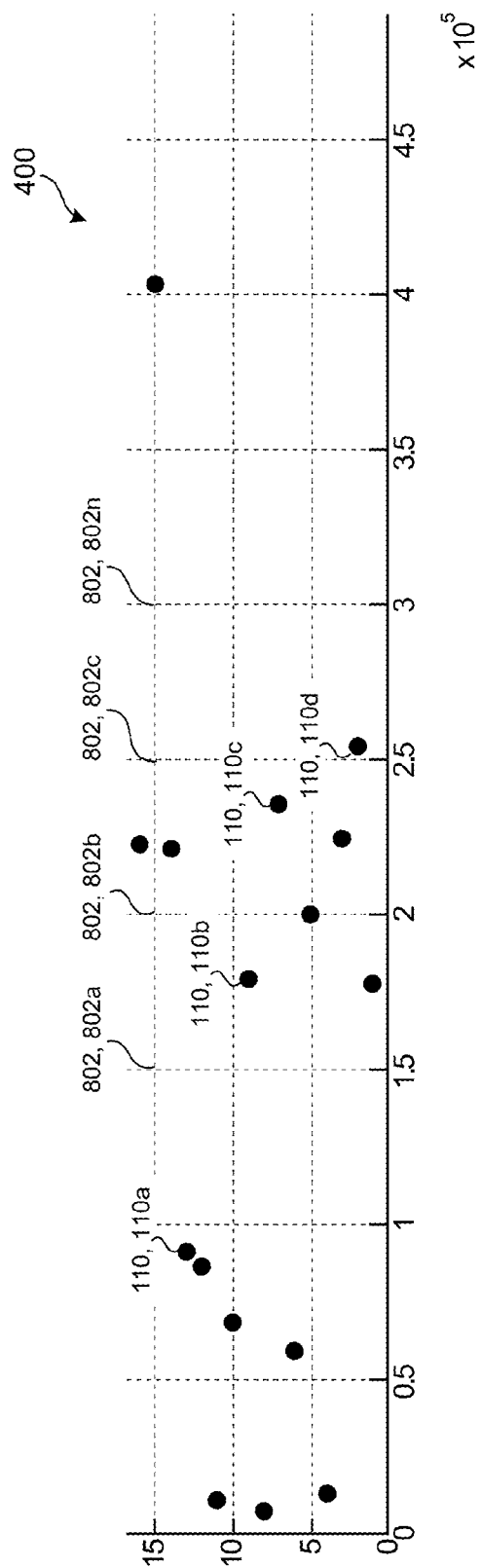


FIG. 8A

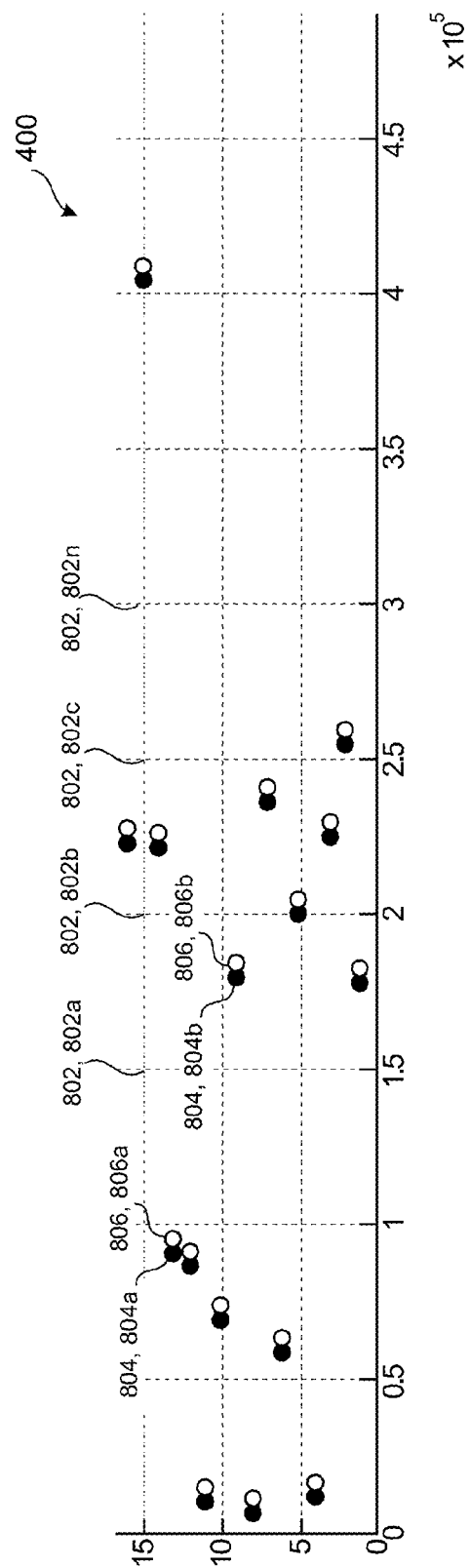


FIG. 8B

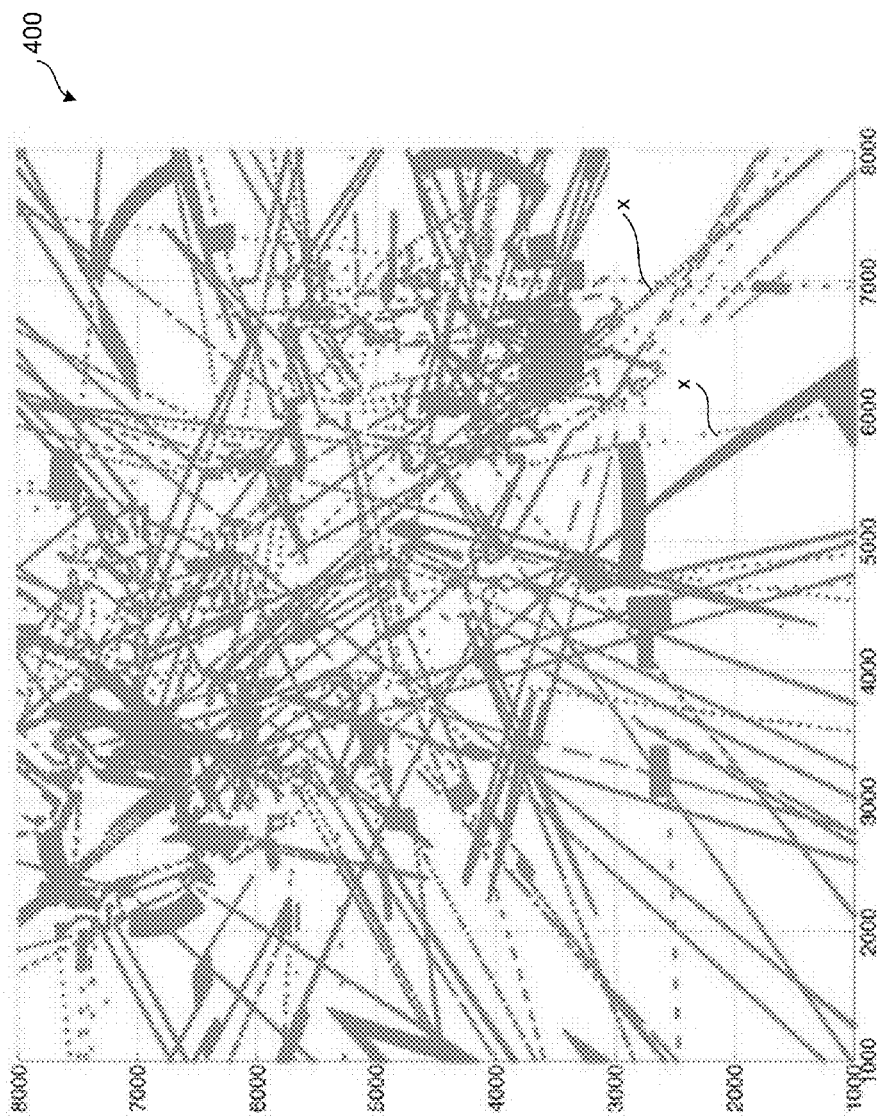


FIG. 8C

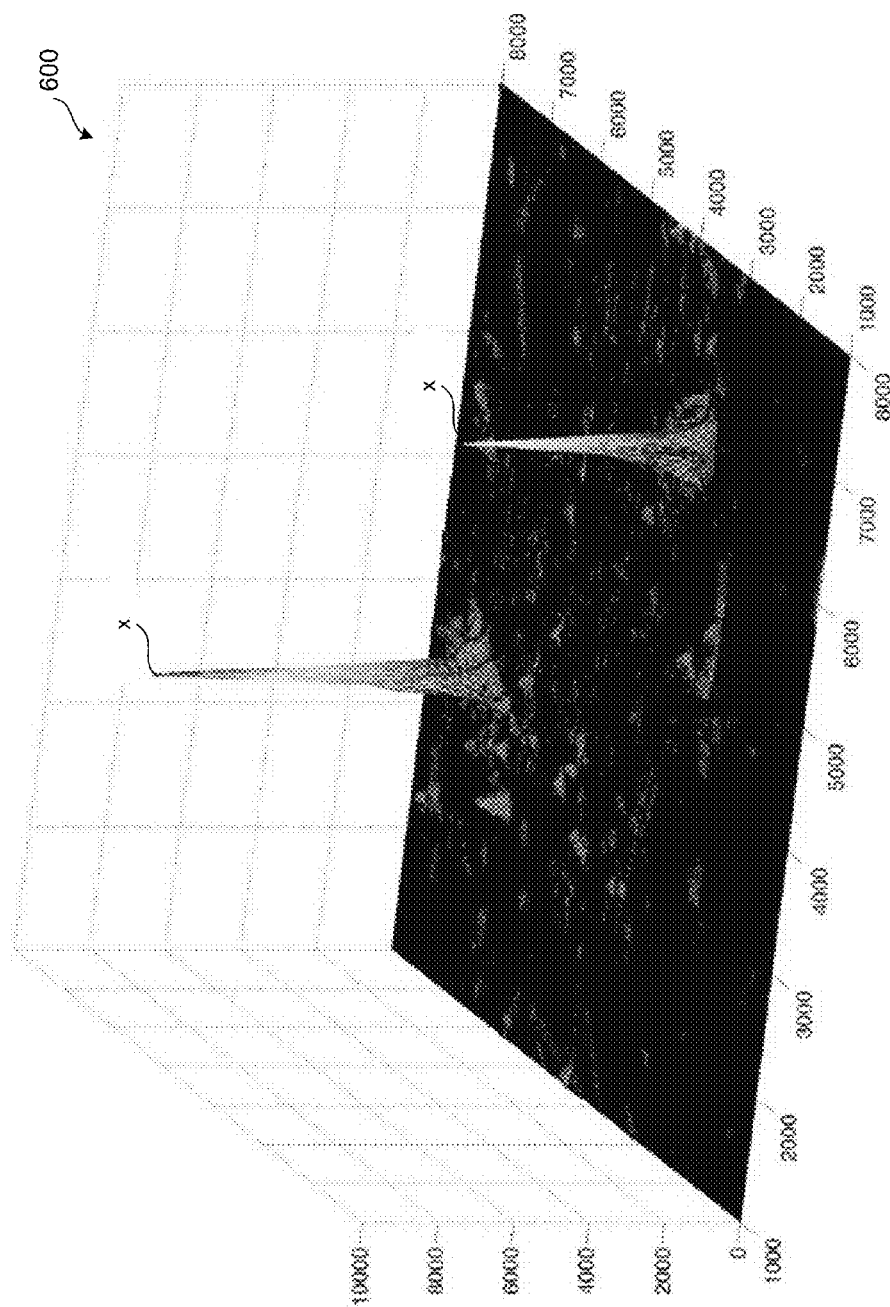


FIG. 9

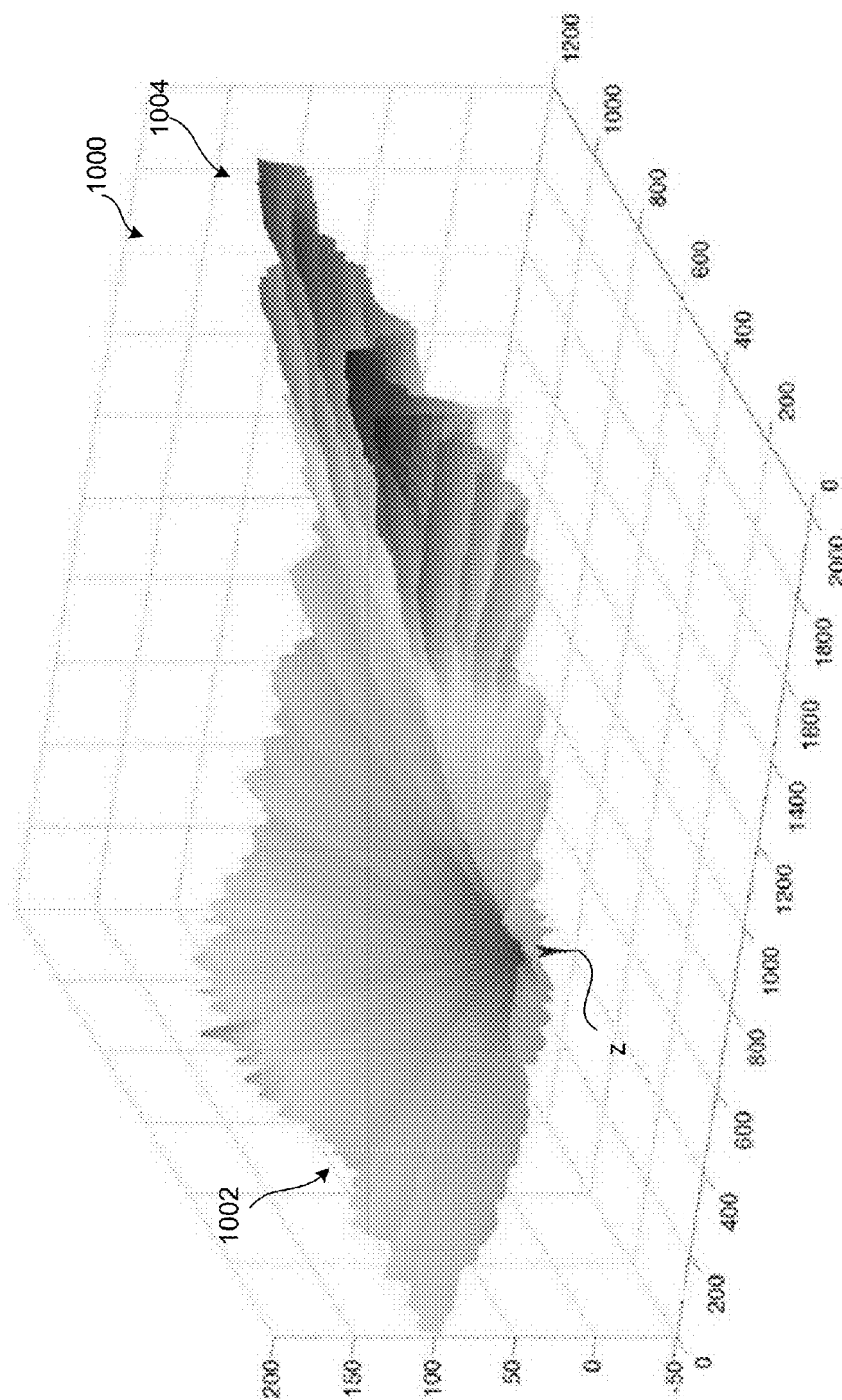


FIG. 10

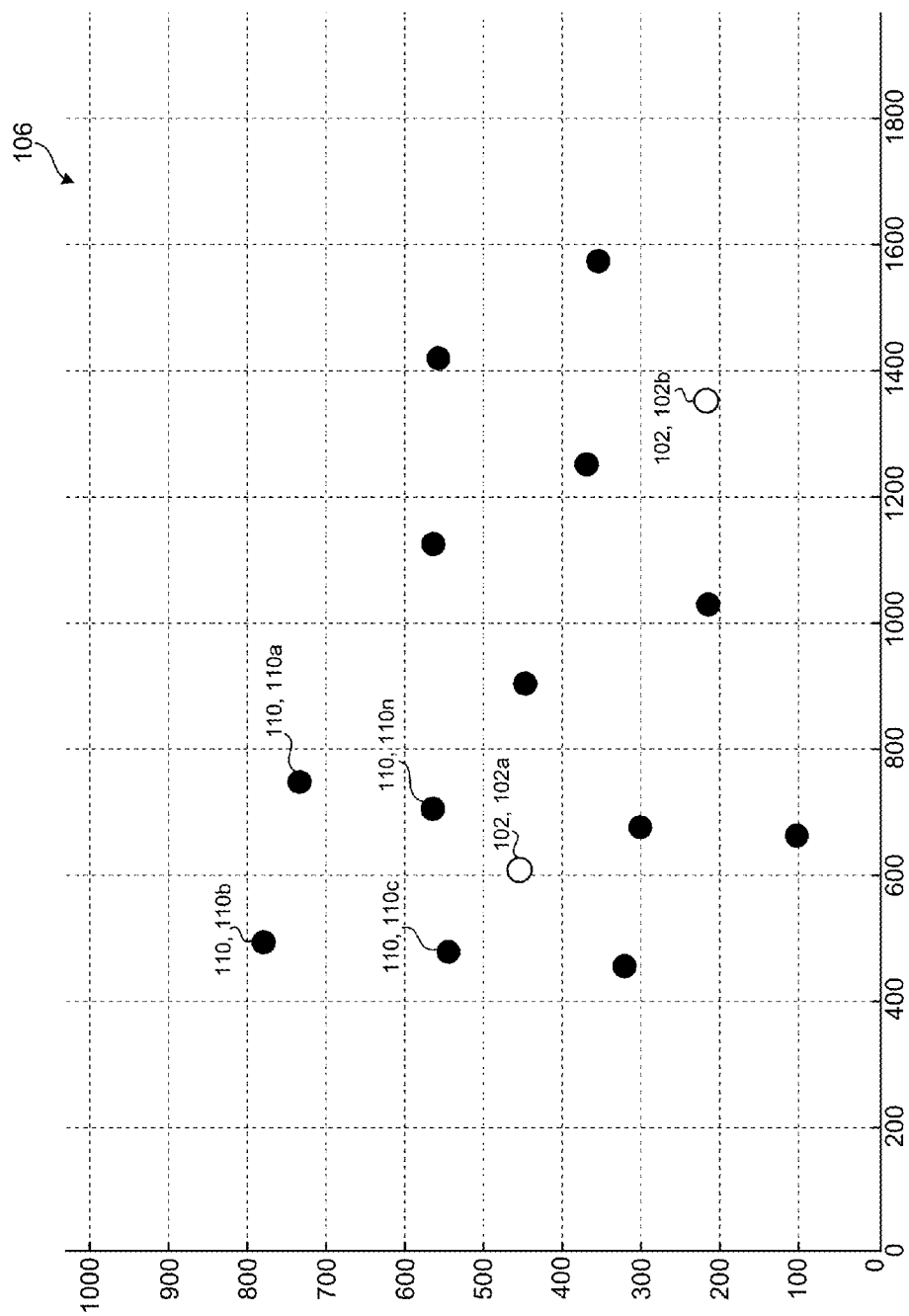


FIG. 11

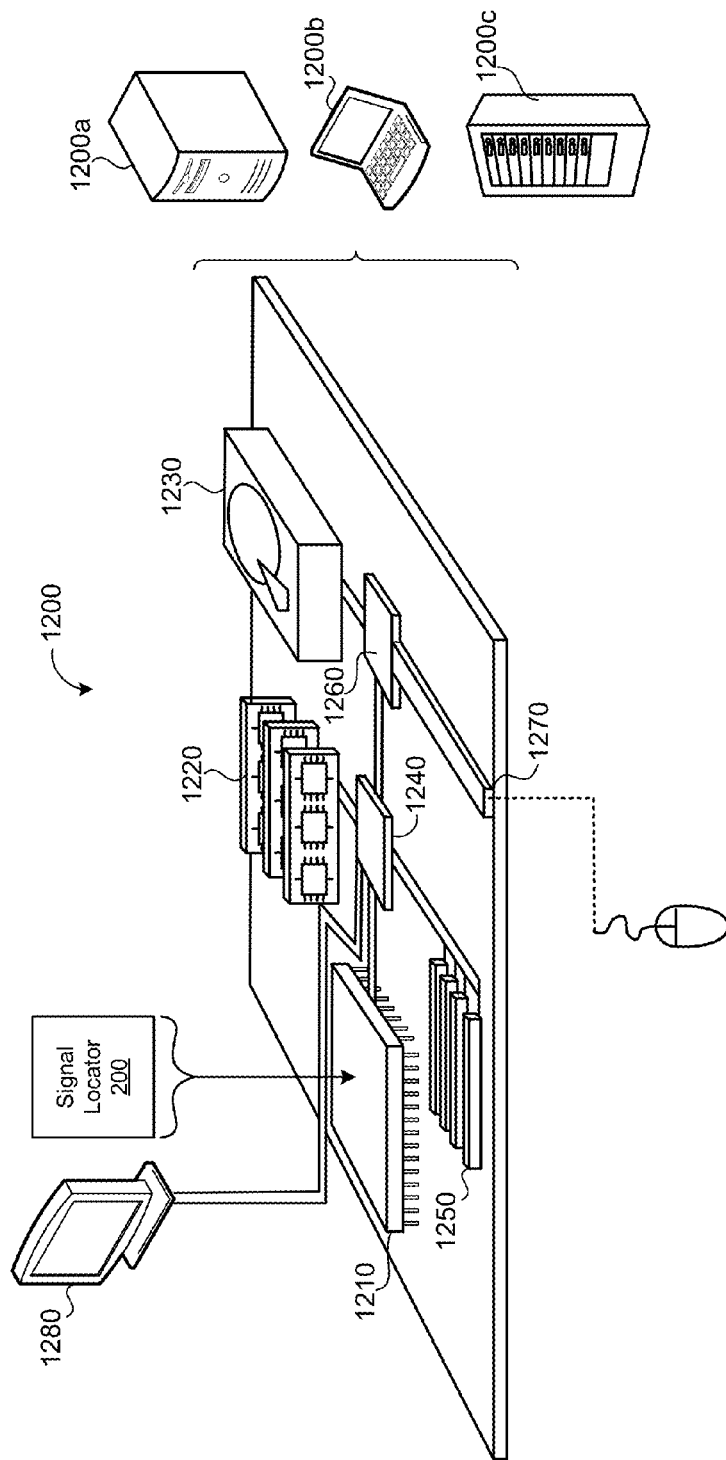


FIG. 12

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DETERMINING A LOCATION OF A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates to determining a location of a wireless transmitter using one or more sensors.

BACKGROUND

In general, telecommunication is when two or more entities or units exchange information (i.e., communicate) using technology such as transmitters and receivers. Channels are used to transmit the information either over a wired medium (e.g., signal cables) in the form of electromagnetic signals or a wireless medium (e.g., spectrum) in the form of electromagnetic waves, or a combination of the two. A communication network generally includes transmitters, receivers, and communication channels that transmit the signals from the transmitters to the receivers. Digital communication networks may also include routers that route a message to the correct receiver (e.g., user). Analog communication networks may also include switches that form a connection between two users. Both digital and analog communication networks may include repeaters used to amplify or recreate a signal transmitted over a long distance. The repeaters are usually used to counteract the attenuation (e.g., power loss) that the signal experiences as it is being transmitted.

SUMMARY

One aspect of the disclosure provides a method for determining a location of a wireless transmitter. The method includes: receiving, at data processing hardware, receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area; estimating, by the data processing hardware, the location of the rogue transmitter; and reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware. At least one of the receiver signals corresponds to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter having a location in the observation area. Estimating the location of the rogue transmitter includes, for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the corresponding at least one receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions and identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter. Each propagation path loss function is based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area. The transmitter location contour defines a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver.

Implementations of the disclosure may include one or more of the following optional features. In some implementations, at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal. At least one rogue signal may be received by the corresponding receiver at a first time, and at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver may be based on the first time. At least one rogue signal may be received by the corresponding receiver at an angle relative to a reference direction, and at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver may be based on the angle.

In some examples, determining the transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver may include deter-

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mining, for each receiver, a plurality of propagation loss values from the propagation loss function based on (i) a location of the receiver and (ii) a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter. The method may also include creating a propagation loss matrix having the plurality of propagation loss values, a first of the plurality of first propagation loss values corresponding to a first of a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter, and a second of the plurality of propagation loss values corresponding to a second of the plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter.

The method may further include steering the receivers toward the estimated location of the rogue transmitter using beam forming. The terrain information may include locations of at least one of vegetation, buildings, and ground elevations within the observation area. A first of the receiver signals may be transmitted using a first transmission protocol, and a second of the receiver signals may be transmitted using a second transmission protocol different than the first transmission protocol. In some examples, the first transmission protocol is WiFi and the second transmission protocol is LTE. Each transmitter location contour may define a circumscribed path along the collection of candidate transmitter locations about the receiver.

Another aspect of the disclosure provides a system for determining a location of a wireless transmitter. The system includes data processing hardware and memory hardware in communication with the data processing hardware. The memory hardware stores instructions that when executed on the data processing hardware cause the data processing hardware to perform operations. The operations include: receiving receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area and in communication with the data processing hardware; determining a location of the rogue transmitter; identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter; and reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware. Each receiver signal has a corresponding receive power level and corresponds to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter located in the observation area. The location of the rogue transmitter is determined by, for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the receive power level of the corresponding receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions. Each propagation path loss function is based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area. The transmitter location contour defines a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver.

This aspect may include one or more of the following optional features. In some implementations, at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal. At least one rogue signal may be received by the corresponding receiver at a first time, and at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver may be based on the first time. At least one rogue signal may be received by the corresponding receiver at an angle relative to a reference direction, and at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver may be based on the angle.

In some examples, the data processing hardware includes a transmitter location solver configured to determine, for each receiver, a plurality of propagation loss values from the propagation loss function based on (i) a location of the

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receiver and (ii) a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter. The system may also include a propagation matrix builder configured to create a propagation loss matrix having the plurality of propagation loss values, a first of the plurality of first propagation loss values corresponding to a first of a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter, a second of the plurality of propagation loss values corresponding to a second of the plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter.

In some examples, the data processing hardware steers the receivers toward the estimated location of the rogue transmitter using beam forming. The terrain information may include locations of at least one of vegetation, buildings, and ground elevations within the observation area. A first of the receiver signals may be transmitted using a first transmission protocol, and a second of the receiver signals may be transmitted using a second transmission protocol different than the first transmission protocol. The first transmission protocol may be WiFi and the second transmission protocol may be LTE. Each transmitter location contour may define a circumscribed path along the collection of candidate transmitter locations about the receiver.

The details of one or more implementations of the disclosure are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other aspects, features, and advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is a schematic view of an example transmitter enforcement system.

FIGS. 1B and 1C are functional block diagrams of the transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of an example receiver of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 3A is an example sample path loss function for a receiver of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 3B is an example piece-wise, discretized path loss function for a receiver of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 4 is an example discretized observation area of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIGS. 5A-5D collectively provides a flowchart illustrating an example method according to principles of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6A is a schematic view of an example transmitter location contour of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 6B is a schematic view of an example transmitter location contour of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 7 is a schematic view of a plurality of example transmitter location contours of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 8A is a schematic view of a portion of an example path traversed in a ordered propagation loss matrix of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 8B is a schematic view of a portion of an example path traversed in a ordered propagation loss matrix of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 8C is a schematic view of actual physical locations visited while traversing an example ordered propagation loss matrix of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of example estimated locations of first and second transmitters of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 10 is an example propagation loss function of a transmitter enforcement system.

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FIG. 11 is a schematic view of an example placement of transmitters and receivers within an observation area of a transmitter enforcement system.

FIG. 12 is a schematic view of an example computing device executing any methods according to the principles of the present disclosure.

Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A wide range of industries utilize electromagnetic or wireless spectrum in order to facilitate communication from and between a variety of different devices and products. For example, a cellular phone may transmit and receive wireless signals across the wireless spectrum in order to communicate with another cellular phone. A device (e.g., a transmitter) transmitting signals across the wireless spectrum can also disrupt the transmission of signals between other, unrelated devices (e.g., other transmitters). In this regard, unauthorized use of the wireless spectrum by an entity or transmitter can create communication problems for other industries and other transmitters. Accordingly, regulating bodies, such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), restrict and regulate the use of the wireless spectrum through various means. For example, the FCC issues licenses to various frequency bands of the wireless spectrum in order to minimize the disruption of signals transmitted across the wireless spectrum. Moreover, prior to being used, transmitters must be approved by the FCC to ensure compliance with the issued licenses. By licensing bands of the wireless spectrum and requiring approval of wireless signal-transmitting device, the FCC is able to control the amount of wireless interference experienced by wireless spectrum users.

Various systems and methods, such as angle of arrival, time difference of arrival, and power of arrival, are used to determine the location of a transmitter. Angle of arrival uses the difference in the angles at which a signal is received by various receivers to determine the location of a transmitter. Time difference of arrival uses the difference in the time at which signals are received by various receivers to determine the location of a transmitter. Power of arrival uses the difference in the amount of power of a signal received by various receivers to determine the location of a transmitter. Improved systems and methods for detecting, locating, and reporting the location of, transmitters can prevent the disruption of wireless communications across the wireless spectrum.

FIGS. 1A-1C illustrates an example transmitter enforcement system 100 for determining a location of transmitters 102, 102a-n transmitting signals 104 in an observation area 106. The signal 104 may include a variety of forms, such as WiFi, WiMAX, or long-term evolution, for example. The transmitters 102, 102a-n may include any number of compliant transmitters (e.g., 102a) and/or any number of rogue or rogue transmitters (e.g., 102b). In this regard, the signal 104 may be an authorized signal 104 (e.g., a signal transmitted from compliant transmitter 102a) or an unauthorized signal 104 (e.g., a signal transmitted from rogue transmitter 102b). In some implementations, one or more of the transmitters 102 (e.g., compliant transmitters 102a) may be disposed at known locations within the observation area 106, while one or more other transmitters 102 (e.g., the rogue transmitter 102b) may be disposed at unknown locations within the observation area 106.

The transmitter enforcement system **100** includes signal receivers **110**, **110a-n** (also referred to herein as receivers) in communication with a remote system **120** via a network **130**. The remote system **120** includes data processing hardware **122** and optionally memory hardware **124**. The receivers **110**, **110a-n** are located in different geographical locations in the observation area **106** and are configured to listen for the signal **104** of the transmitter **102**.

As shown in FIG. 2, each receiver **110**, **110a-n** may include an antenna **112** configured to receive signals (e.g., signal **104**) from the transmitters **102**. In some implementations, the antenna **112** may include a directional or steerable antenna, such as a phased array antenna. In this regard, the receiver **110** may receive the signal **104** when the antenna **112** is pointed in, or aligned with, a direction corresponding to the direction from which the signal **104** is being received. In some implementations, the antenna **112** is electronically steerable. For example, the direction in which the antenna **112** is pointed may be controlled by remotely steering and changing the position of the antenna **112**.

In some implementations, one or more of the receivers **110** includes a Radio Frequency Integrated Circuit (RFIC) **240** driven by a Base Band Integrated circuit (BBIC) **242**. The RFIC **240** is a chip that transmits and receives radio waves (e.g., signal **104**). For example, each receiver **110** may include one or more RFIC chips **240** and a BBIC chip **242**. The RFIC chip **240** may transmit and receive radio waves (e.g., signal **104**). The BBIC chip **242**, also known as a baseband radio processor, may manage radio functions (i.e., all functions that need an antenna) of the receiver **110**. For example, the BBIC chip **242** may apply gain stages to an input signal, perform down conversion to baseband, and convert the input signal from an analog signal to a digital signal via an analog-to-digital (ADC) converter. A digital processing unit **244** that communicates with the BBIC chip **242** may be used for further processing of the digital signal.

In some examples, allowing multiple RFIC chips **240** to be driven from the same BBIC chip **242** allows for an increase in gain by the antenna **112** or diversity of the antenna **112**. In other words, adding multiple RFIC chips **240** to a single BBIC chip **242** may allow for an increase in the array gain and link budget.

Referring again to FIGS. 1B and 1C provide functional block diagrams of the transmitter enforcement system **100**. In the example shown in FIG. 1B, the remote system **120** is a distributed system (e.g., cloud environment) having scalable/elastic computing resources **122** and/or storage resources **124**. The network **130** may include various types of networks, such as a local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), and/or the Internet. In some implementations, the transmitter enforcement system **100** includes a signal collector **140** and a device manager **150**. The signal collector **140** and the device manager **150** may be in communication with the receivers **110**, **110a-n**. In some implementations, the signal collector **140** receives communications (e.g., periodic reports) from the receivers **110**, **110a-n**, providing listening information pertaining to any signals **104** transmitted from any transmitters **102** in the observation area **106**. In particular, in some implementations, the signal collector **140** includes a signal collector interface **142** (e.g., an HTTP interface) and a signal datastore **144**. The signal collector interface **142** may receive and record periodic reports from the receivers **110**, **110a-n** through the network **130**. The periodic reports may include a power level (e.g., magnitude) of signals (e.g., signal **104**) received by the receivers **110**, **110a-n**. The signal collector interface **142** may send a communication (e.g., the periodic

reports) to the signal datastore **144**, which stores the periodic reports for further processing.

The device manager **150** receives communications (e.g., registration information corresponding to the receivers **110**, **110a-n**) from the receivers **110**, **110a-n**, and sends communications to the remote system **120** through the network **130**. For example, the device manager **150** receives identification information pertaining to the receivers **110**, **110a-n** and sends “update and binary configuration” information to the remote system **120**. In some implementations, the device manager **150** includes a signal collection device management module **152** and a device datastore **154**. The signal collection device management module **152** receives the identification information (e.g., registration number for the receivers **110**, **110a-n**) and may also change the status of (e.g., add, remove, enable, and disable) receivers **110**, **110a-n** within the observation area **106**. The signal collection device management module **152** sends the identification information to the device datastore **154**, which stores the identification information and status of the receivers **110**, **110a-n** for further processing. The signal collection device management module **152** may also send the “update and binary configuration” information to the remote system **120**.

As illustrated in FIG. 1B, the transmitter enforcement system **100** includes a signal locator **200** in communication with the signal collector **140** and the device manager **150**. The signal locator **200** is configured to determine or at least estimate a location of a transmitter **102** (e.g., a rogue transmitter **102b**) located in the observation area **106**. With reference to FIG. 1C, the transmitter enforcement system **100** may include dependency services **160**, such as a spectrum access system (SAS) **162** and a propagation service **164**, in communication with the signal locator **200**.

The signal locator **200** may include a transmitter location module or solver **202**, an estimated transmitter locations module **204**, a propagation matrix datastore **206**, a signal collection enforcement module **208**, a grid generator **210**, and a propagation matrix module **212**. The transmitter location solver **202** may be in communication with the signal collector **140**, the estimated transmitter locations module **204**, the propagation matrix datastore **206**, the dependency service(s) **160**, and an enforcement service **170**. In some implementations, the transmitter location solver **202** receives from the signal datastore **144** information pertaining to the signal **104** transmitted from the transmitters **102**, **102a-n**. For example, the transmitter location solver **202** may send information, such as queries **174**, to the signal datastore **144**, and the signal datastore may send corresponding information, such as periodic reports **176**, to the transmitter location solver **202**. The queries **174** may pertain to the periodic reports received from the receivers **110**, **110a-n**. For example, the queries **174** may pertain to a power loss function of a subset of the signals **104**. The transmitter location solver **202** utilizes the information (e.g., the periodic reports) received from the signal datastore **144** to (i) determine or at least estimate a location of a transmitter **102** and (ii) send the determined or estimated location to the signal datastore **144** for storage therein.

The transmitter location solver **202** may also receive communications from the enforcement service **170**. In some implementations, the enforcement service **170** sends information pertaining to a particular region of the observation area **106** in which the transmitters **102**, **102a-n** may be located. In this regard, the enforcement service **170** may maintain a database of regions of the observation area **106**.

The transmitter location solver **202** may also receive communications from and send communications to the SAS

162. For example, the transmitter location solver 202 may send information, such as queries 180, to the SAS 162. The queries 180 may pertain to identifying locations of transmitters 102. In particular, the queries 180 may pertain to identifying locations of compliant transmitters 102a. The SAS 162 may send information, such as a result set 182 of transmitters 102, to the transmitter location solver 202. For example, in some implementations, the SAS 162 sends the result set 182 of compliant transmitters 102a to the transmitter location solver 202 in response to the query 180 received from the transmitter location solver 202.

The transmitter location solver 202 may also receive communications from and send communications to the propagation matrix datastore 206. For example, the transmitter location solver 202 may send information, such as queries 184, to the propagation matrix datastore 206. The queries 184 may pertain to an estimated propagation loss between one or more candidate locations of a transmitter 102, 102a-n and a known location of a receiver 110, 110a-n. Each query 184 may include a location of a receiver 110, a receive power R of the corresponding receiver 110, and a location of a transmitter 102. The location of the receiver 110 may include a known location of the particular receiver 110, while the location of the transmitter 102 may include a guessed or estimated location of the transmitter 102. In this regard, each successive query 184 may include the known location of the receiver 110 and a different guessed or estimated location (as compared to the previous guessed or estimate locations) of the transmitter 102.

The propagation matrix datastore 206 may send information, such as a subset 186 of a matrix of the propagation matrix datastore 206, to the transmitter location solver 202. In some implementations, the propagation matrix datastore 206 sends the subset 186 of a matrix to the transmitter location solver 202 in response to the query 184 received from the transmitter location solver 202.

The estimated transmitter locations module 204 may receive communications from the transmitter location solver 202. For example, in some implementations, the estimated transmitter locations module 204 receives estimated locations of the transmitters 102, 102a-n (e.g., rogue transmitter(s) 102b) from the transmitter location solver 202. In this regard, the transmitter location solver 202 estimates the location of the transmitters 102, 102a-n from (i) the subset 186 of the matrix, (ii) the result set 182 of valid transmitters 102, and (iii) the information received from the signal datastore 144.

The propagation service 164 may include various types of information utilized by the signal locator 200. For example, the propagation service 164 may include information pertaining to the terrain (e.g., topography, building locations, building sizes, vegetation locations, vegetation sizes, etc.) in the observation area 106. The propagation service 164 may use the terrain information to provide propagation loss functions for signals (e.g., signals 104) transmitted between two locations within the observation area 106. The signal locator 200 (e.g., the propagation matrix builder 212) may utilize the propagation loss functions to produce a propagation loss matrix associated with each receiver 110a-n located within the observation area 106. In this regard, as will be explained in more detail below, the signal locator 200 may communicate with the propagation service 164 in order to determine or at least estimate the location of a transmitter 102 located in the observation area 106.

When a signal 104 is transmitted or otherwise propagated wirelessly from a transmitter (e.g., non-compliant transmitter 102b and/or compliant transmitter 102a), power flows

from the transmitter to the receiver 110. As the signal 104 propagates from the transmitter to the receiver 110, the signal may attenuate or otherwise lose intensity. In particular, the amount of power associated with the signal 104 may be reduced due to the terrain, buildings, or other power loss-causing objects located within the observation area 106. For example, a signal 104 transmitted from the transmitter 102 may include a transmit power P1 upon transmission from the transmitter 102, and a receive power P2 upon receipt by the receiver 110. In this regard, the signal 104 may experience a loss of power L_P during propagation from the transmitter 102 to a particular one of the receivers 110. The loss of power L_P can be represented by the following formula:

$$L_P = L(f, u_T, u_R, \gamma_T, \gamma_R) \quad (1)$$

where f is the frequency of the transmitted signal 104, u_T is the location of the transmitter 102, u_R is the location of the receiver 110, γ_T is the antenna pattern of the transmitter 102, and γ_R is the antenna pattern of the receiver 110.

If the location u_R and antenna pattern γ_R of the receiver 110 are known, then at a known frequency f of the transmitted signal 104 the loss of power L_P for a receiver p can be represented as:

$$L_P(x, \gamma) \quad (2)$$

where x is the location of the transmitter 102 and γ is the antenna pattern of the transmitter 102.

In an observation area 106 having a quantity S of transmitters 102, 102n and a quantity N of receivers 110, 110n, the relationship between (i) the transmit power P_S , in decibel-milliwatts (i.e., dBm) of the signal 104 upon transmission by a transmitter 102 and (ii) the receive power R_N , in dBm, of the signal 104 upon reception by a receiver 110 can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} & 10^{P_1/10}, 10^{-L_1(x_1, \gamma_1)/10}, \dots, 10^{P_S/10}, \\ & 10^{-L_1(x_S, \gamma_S)/10} = 10^{R_1/10} \\ & \vdots \\ & 10^{P_1/10}, 10^{-L_N(x_1, \gamma_1)/10}, \dots, 10^{P_S/10}, \\ & 10^{-L_N(x_S, \gamma_S)/10} = 10^{R_N/10} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

FIG. 3A illustrates a sample path loss function 300a for a receiver 110, including the receive power R_k (y-axis) of the signal 104 received by a receiver 110 over a range of one-dimensional locations (x-axis) of the transmitter 102. FIG. 3B illustrates a linear approximation 300b of the sample path loss function 300a measured and illustrated in FIG. 3A. As will be explained in more detail below, the linear approximation 300b of the receive power R_k can be determined by discretizing an area (e.g., the observation area 106) and repeatedly querying the propagation matrix datastore 206 through application programming interface functions. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the observation area 106 may be subdivided into a grid 400 having a plurality of sections 402 of uniform or varying size.

In order to determine the actual or estimated location of the transmitter 102 from a set of more than one candidate location, the device manager 150 may steer the antenna(s) 112 for one or more of the receivers 110, 110n toward, or otherwise point the antenna(s) 112 in the direction of, the candidate locations.

As the signal 104 propagates from the transmitter 102 to the receiver 110, the power of the signal 104 may be reduced, such that the transmit power P of the signal 104 upon transmission from the transmitter 102 is greater than

the receive power R of the signal **104** upon reception by the receiver **110**. For example, a difference $g(x)$ (e.g., a propagation loss) between the transmitted power P and the received power R of the signal **104** may be expressed as:

$$g(x) \geq P - R \quad (6)$$

For a given receiver **110**, the expected difference $g(x)$ between the transmit power P of the signal **104** upon transmission from the transmitter **102** and the receive power R of the signal **104** upon reception by the receiver **110** can be determined for various locations x of the transmitter **102**. As previously discussed, the antenna **112** may be a steerable antenna having a two-dimensional reception pattern. Accordingly the propagation loss function $g(x)$ may also be referred to as $g(x, \gamma)$.

The propagation loss function $g(x)$ may be a non-linear function estimated by transmitting known transmit powers P from transmitters **102**, **102n** placed at known locations within the observation area **106**, and measuring the receive power R at receivers **110**, **110n** placed at known locations within the observation area **106**.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example method **500** of determining or estimating the location of a transmitter **102** located at an unknown location within the observation area **106**. At operation **502**, the method includes subdividing or discretizing the observation area **106** into a plurality of regions (e.g., sections **402**). The plurality of regions may collectively define a grid (e.g., grid **400**) of locations x_1 - x_n , as illustrated in FIG. 4. For example, at operation **502**, the grid generator **210** may create the grid **400** having the plurality of regions **402**.

At operation **504**, for each receiver **110** in the observation area **106**, the method **500** includes transmitting a location z of the receiver **110** and one or more locations x of the transmitter **102**, corresponding to one of the locations x_1 - x_n within the grid **400**, to the propagation matrix builder **212** to build a propagation matrix for the receiver **110**.

At operation **506**, the method **500** may determine whether the number of locations x of the transmitter transmitted at **504** is greater than or equal to a predetermined number of locations N. For example, at operation **506**, the method **500** may determine whether the number of locations x of the transmitter transmitted at operation **504** is greater than or equal to the number of locations x_1 - x_n within the grid **400**. If operation **506** is false, the method **500** may proceed to operation **508** and increment the location x_j of the transmitter **102** to a new location x_{j+1} . If operation **506** is true, the method **500** may proceed to operation **510** and communicate the propagation matrix, including the location z of the receiver **110** and the one or more locations x of the transmitter **102**, to the propagation matrix datastore **206**.

At operation **512**, the method **500** may include determining the propagation loss $g(x)$ for each receiver **110** corresponding to each location x of the plurality of locations x_1 - x_n of the transmitter **102**. For example, at operation **512**, for each location x of the locations x_1 - x_n of the transmitter **102**, the signal locator (e.g., the propagation matrix builder **212**) may determine the expected difference between the transmit power P corresponding to the transmitter **102** disposed at the location x and the receive power R received by a receiver **110** disposed at the location z.

At operation **514**, the method **500** may include populating or otherwise building a propagation loss matrix A for each receiver **110** with the propagation losses $g(x)$ determined at operation **512**. For example, at operation **514**, the propagation matrix builder **212** may populate the matrix A with each of the propagation losses $g(x)$ determined at operation **512**. In this regard, for a given receiver k, where $g_k(x)$ denotes the

propagation loss from the location of receiver k to a target location x of the transmitter **102**, the k^{th} row of the propagation loss matrix A for each receiver **110**, **110n** may be expressed as:

$$A_k = g_k = [g_k(x_1) g_k(x_2) \dots g_k(x_n)] \quad (7)$$

At operation **516**, the method may include creating an ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} from the propagation loss matrix A. For example, at operation **516**, for each receiver **110**, **110n**, the propagation matrix builder **212** may arrange the values within each row of the propagation loss matrix A from the smallest of the power differences $g(x)$ to the largest of the propagation losses $g(x)$ to create the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} . In some implementations, the propagation matrix builder **212** arranges the values of the propagation losses $g(x)$ for each receiver **110**, **110n** such that the smallest of the power differences $g(x)$ is in a first position of a given row in the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} and the largest of the power differences $g(x)$ is in a last position of a given row in the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} . In particular, the k^{th} row of the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} , corresponding to receiver k, may be expressed as:

$$\hat{A}_k = \hat{g}_k = [g_k(\hat{x}_1) g_k(\hat{x}_2) \dots g_k(\hat{x}_n)] \quad (8)$$

where the correspondence between each \hat{x}_j -tuple and each physical location x_j is governed by the following relationship:

$$g_k(\hat{x}_1) \leq g_k(\hat{x}_2) \leq \dots \leq g_k(\hat{x}_n). \quad (9)$$

such that moving from a given loss function $g_k(\hat{x}_j)$ to a loss function $g_k(\hat{x}_{j+1})$ that follows the given loss function requires incrementing the index n.

At operation **518**, the method **500** may include solving the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} for the location x of a transmitter (e.g., rogue transmitter **102b**). For example, at operation **518**, the transmitter location solver **202** may traverse the propagation loss matrix \hat{A} to determine or at least estimate the location x of a rogue transmitter **102b**. In some implementations, given a set of receivers **110**₍₁₎ to **110**_(m), operation **518** includes selecting a value for a power variable p and an initial set of locations $\hat{x}_j^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{x}_j^{(m)}$ in the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} corresponding to the selected (e.g., a target or guess) power variable p.

At operation **520**, the method **500** includes incrementing the initial set of locations $\hat{x}_j^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{x}_j^{(m)}$ to the next set of locations $\hat{x}_{j+1}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{x}_{j+1}^{(m)}$ and repeating operation **518**. For example, at operation **520**, the transmitter location solver **202** may increment the initial set of locations $\hat{x}_j^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{x}_j^{(m)}$ to the next set of locations $\hat{x}_{j+1}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{x}_{j+1}^{(m)}$ and repeat operation **518**. The method **500** may include repeating operation **520** for a predetermined number i of steps in order to determine the corresponding \hat{x}_n -tuple. In particular, at operation **520**, given a quantity m of receivers **110**, **110a-n** and a quantity r of target power levels P_T , where $P_T^{(1)} < \dots < P_T^{(r)}$, the method **500** may include choosing a value of the power variable p equal to $P_T^{(r)}$ and utilizing the following relationship to determine the corresponding starting \hat{x}_n -tuple:

$$\begin{aligned} p - R_1 - \epsilon &\leq g_1(\hat{x}_j^{(1)}) \\ &\vdots \\ p - R_m - \epsilon &\leq g_m(\hat{x}_j^{(m)}) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where ϵ is an uncertainty value. As will be explained in more detail below, when the difference between the chosen power variable p and the receive power R is greater than a

predetermined threshold Δ , then as the \hat{x}_n -tuple advances, the actual location x of each transmitter **102**, **102_n** will be traversed, which will produce a peak in a result vector.

At operation **522**, the method **500** includes creating a result matrix H and cumulative array v of zeros. For example, at operation **522**, the transmitter location solver **202** may create the result matrix H and cumulative array v , and set the values in the result matrix H and the cumulative array v equal to zero.

At operation **524**, for a plurality of steps k that may be equal to the number of locations in the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} , the method **500** may include matching each \hat{x}_n -tuple to a corresponding location x within the observation area **106**. In this regard, at operation **524**, the transmitter location solver **202** may match each value \hat{x}_n -tuple to a corresponding location x within the observation area **106** to determine a transmitter location contour **600** (FIGS. **6A** and **6B**) about the corresponding receiver **110**.

At operation **526**, the method **500** includes replacing the values in the result matrix H with the corresponding location x . For example, at operation **526**, the transmitter location solver **102** may replace the values (e.g., zeros) in the result matrix H with the corresponding location x .

At operation **528**, the method **500** includes adding each value (e.g., corresponding location x) in a row of the result matrix H to a corresponding value in the cumulative array v and replacing the values (e.g., corresponding location x) in the result matrix H with zeros. Upon completion of operation **528**, the method **500** may return to operation **524** and repeat operations **524**, **526**, and **528** a predetermined number of times. For example, the method **500** may repeat operations **524**, **526**, and **528** a number of times equal to number of values \hat{x}_n -tuple in the ordered propagation loss matrix \hat{A} .

At operation **530**, the method **500** includes transmitting the cumulative array v to a filter. For example, at operation **530**, the transmitter location solver **202** may transmit the cumulative array v to a nonlinear moving filter, such as the SAS **162**, in order to accentuate regions (e.g., regions **402**) within the observation area **106** having a high power level (e.g., receive power R). Relative to a result matrix H having q rows and q columns, the SAS **162** may compute the actual location x of the transmitter **102** using the following expression:

$$\Psi(r, s) = \sum_{j=-\frac{(q-1)}{2}}^{\frac{(q-1)}{2}} \sum_{k=-\frac{(q-1)}{2}}^{\frac{(q-1)}{2}} v(r+j, s+k)^u \quad (11)$$

where $u > 1$ is a positive power (e.g., $u=3$).

At operation **532**, the method **500** includes determining, for each receiver **110**, a transmitter location contour **600**. For example, at operation **532**, the transmitter location solver **202** may create, for each receiver **110**, a plot of filtered locations x determined at operation **530**. The transmitter location contour **600** may represent the candidate (e.g., possible) locations of the transmitter **102** relative to the corresponding receiver **110**. In this regard, for a particular receiver **110**, the transmitter location contour **600** may represent a constant value receive power R , and a corresponding constant value propagation loss function $g(x)$, at any location along the transmitter location contour **600**.

Referring to FIG. **6A**, in some implementations, a transmitter location contour **600a** defines a generally circular shape defined by the candidate (e.g., possible) locations of

the transmitter **102**. For example, if there are no, or very few, terrain obstacles (e.g., trees, buildings, etc.) disposed in an area (e.g., free space) surrounding the receiver **110**, the transmitter location contour **600a** may define a circular shape.

Referring to FIG. **6B**, in some implementations, an example transmitter location contour **600b** defines a random, or otherwise non-geometric, shape defined by the candidate (e.g., possible) locations of the transmitter **102**. For example, if various terrain obstacles (e.g., trees, buildings, etc.) are disposed in an area surrounding the receiver **110**, the transmitter location contour **600b** may define a random shape.

Referring again to FIGS. **5A-5D**, at operation **534**, the method **500** includes identifying an intersection of (i) the transmitter location contour **600** corresponding to a first receiver **110a** and (ii) the transmitter location contour(s) **600** corresponding to one or more other receivers **110**, **110_n**. In this regard, at operation **534**, the transmitter location solver **202** may plot each of the transmitter location contours **600a-n** on a transmitter location contour plot **700**, as illustrated in FIG. **7** and identify intersections **702a-n** of each transmitter location contour **600** relative to the others of the transmitter location contours **600a-n**. For example, the transmitter location solver **202** may identify the intersections **702a-n** of a plurality of the transmitter location contours **600a-n**. One or more of the intersections **702a-n** may correspond to an estimated location of a corresponding one or more of the transmitter(s) (e.g., rogue transmitter **102b**). In some implementations, the locations of the transmitter(s) **102** are defined by the location(s) at which the largest number of the transmitter location contours **600a-n** form intersections **702a-n**. In this regard, as the number i of incremental steps completed at **520** in the method **500** increases, the thickness of the transmitter location contour may increase. If the number i of incremental steps completed at **520** increases beyond a threshold, the transmitter location contours **600a-n** may form intersections **702a-n** that do not define locations of the transmitter(s) **102**. Accordingly, the number i of incremental steps completed at **520** may be set at a value (e.g., 2000-4000) that ensures the accuracy of the estimated transmitter locations, without identifying false locations of the transmitter(s) **102**.

At operation **536**, the method **500** includes reporting the estimated location of the transmitter (e.g., rogue transmitter **102b**) to a remote system. For example, at operation **536**, the transmitter location solver **202** may report the estimated location of the transmitter to the enforcement service **170** so that the enforcement service **170** can remove the transmitter **102b** and the signals **104** generated thereby from the observation area **106**.

At operation **538**, the method **500** may include steering a portion (e.g., antenna **112**) of the receiver **110** toward the estimated location of the transmitter **102**. For example, using beam forming, at operation **538**, the device manager **150** may steer the antenna **112** toward the estimated location of the transmitter **102** in order to verify the location of the rogue transmitter **102** and to estimate the transmit power P of the transmitter.

Once a particular transmitter **102** has been identified and located at operation **538**, the influence of that particular transmitter **102** on the method **500** may be removed prior to locating other transmitters **102** with the method **500**. In some implementations, the influence of the particular transmitter **102** is removed by utilizing the outputs of the method **500** (e.g., the location of the particular transmitter **102** and the transmit power P of the particular transmitter **102**), in

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conjunction with the information about the terrain in the observation area **106**, to model the effect of the signal (e.g., signal **104**) produced by the particular transmitter **102**, and remove (e.g., subtract) the transmit power P from the receive power R measured by each of the receivers **110**. In other implementations, the influence of the particular transmitter **102** is removed by adjusting the direction in which the antenna **112** points. For example, the device manager **150** may steer the antenna **112** away from the particular transmitter **102** such that the signal **104** produced by the particular transmitter **102** is not received by the receivers **110**.

An example implementation of the method **500** implemented by a transmitter enforcement system **100** (e.g., transmitter enforcement system **100**) having sixteen receivers **110**, **110n**, two transmitters **102**, **102n**, will now be described in more detail. As illustrated in FIG. **8A**, the receivers **110**, **110n** may be disposed within a grid (e.g., grid **400**) having a plurality of grid points **802**, **802n**. In the implementation illustrated in FIG. **6A**, each grid point **802** may be separated from an adjacent grid point **802** by a distance of ten meters, and the transmit power P of each transmitter **102** may be set to 40 dBm. As described above, the value of the power variable p may be set to 40 dBm, and locations \hat{x}_1 to \hat{x}_i may be advanced through the predetermined number i of steps (e.g., operations **518** and/or **520**) in order to determine the corresponding \hat{x}_n -tuple. FIG. **8B** illustrates the \hat{x}_n -tuples for the starting points **804**, **804a-n** and ending points **806**, **806a-n** for each receiver **110**. FIG. **8C** illustrates actual physical locations visited, for example at operation **520**, while traversing an ordered propagation loss matrix of the transmitter enforcement system **100**. In particular, FIG. **8C** illustrates the plotted candidate locations x of each of the two transmitters **102**, **102n** corresponding to the entire set of \hat{x}_n -tuples. FIG. **9** illustrates the actual or estimated location x of each of the two transmitters **102**, **102n** within an observation area (e.g., observation area **106**) determined after filtering the plotted candidate locations (e.g., operation **530**).

When the difference between the chosen power variable p and the transmit power level P is greater than a predetermined threshold Δ , each sorted tuple element $\hat{x}_n^{(j)}$ may randomly map to a physical location x in a result matrix (e.g., result matrix **II**). When the difference between the chosen power variable p and the transmit power level P is less than the predetermined threshold Δ , then each sorted tuple element $\hat{x}_n^{(j)}$ may map to an actual physical location x of one of the transmitters **102**, **102n**. In this regard, as previously described, the receive power level R may be expressed as:

$$10^{(P_1 - g_1(x_1) - R_1)/10} + \dots + 10^{(P_t - g_t(x_t) - R_1)/10} = 1$$

$$10^{(P_1 - g_m(x_1) - R_m)/10} + \dots + 10^{(P_t - g_m(x_t) - R_m)/10} = 1 \quad (12)$$

where t is the quantity of transmitters **102**, **102n**, and m is the quantity of receivers **110**, **110n**.

The magnitude of receive power R observed at a receiver **110** is a non-decreasing function of the magnitude of transmit power P of a particular transmitter **102**. In this regard, the magnitude of transmit power P of a particular transmitter **102** located at x , adjusted by the corresponding propagation

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loss $g(x)$ for a given receiver **110**, cannot exceed the magnitude of receive level R seen at the given receiver **110**. This can be expressed as:

$$P_k - g_1(x_k) \leq R_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_k - g_m(x_k) \leq R_m \quad (13)$$

Accordingly, an acceptable value for the chosen power variable p complies with the following inequality:

$$p - g_j(x_k) \leq R_j \quad (14)$$

and the exponents in equation (12) will be negative, such that:

$$p - g_j(x_k) - R_j \leq 0 \quad (15)$$

Negative exponents imply a rapid reduction in the value of $10^{(p - g_j(x_k) - R_j)/10}$ (Equation (12)). Namely, as the exponent magnitude increases, $p - g_j(x_k) - R_j = -30$ dB yields $10^{(p - g_j(x_k) - R_j)/10} = 0.001$.

When (i) the chosen value of the power variable p is within the predetermined threshold Δ relative to the transmit power P_k of transmitter **102_k** and (ii) the location x is within a predetermined distance of the location x_k of transmitter **102_k**, the following relationship applies:

$$p - g_j(x) - R_j \approx P_k - g_j(x_k) - R_1 \quad (16)$$

where the term $P_k - g_j(x_k)$ yields what the receive power R would be if only transmitter **102_k** were present, and may be less than the actual received level R_j if other transmitters **102** are present or disposed within the observation area **106**.

If the transmit power P_k is high enough (e.g., if transmitter **102_k** is a dominant transmitter), the magnitude of the term $P_k - g_j(x_k) - R_j$ may be relatively small (e.g., within the predetermined threshold Δ) compared to the magnitude of the term $P_k - g_j(x_k) - R_j$ obtained using other choices for the chosen power variable p and the location x of the transmitter **102_k**. As used herein the term “dominant transmitter” includes a transmitter **102** that greatly influences the receive power R of the receivers **110** disposed around the transmitter **102**. The corresponding exponent of equation (12), therefore, may be less negative and the quantity $10^{(P_k - g_j(x_k) - R_j)/10}$ may be dominant.

As previously discussed, all valid candidate locations x for the transmitter **102** may satisfy the following inequality:

$$p - g_j(x) - R_j \leq 0 \quad (17)$$

Accordingly, once a level for the power variable p has been chosen, a starting location \hat{y}_o , may satisfy the equation:

$$f_j(p, \hat{y}_o) = p - g_j(\hat{y}_o) - R_j \leq 0 \quad (18)$$

where $g_j(\hat{y}) \geq 0$, regardless of the location \hat{y}_o . Therefore, the least negative value that $f_j(p, \hat{y}_o)$ can attain is given by $p - R_j$. If the value of the power variable p is not within the predetermined threshold Δ of the value of the receive power R_j , the starting location \hat{y}_o may be a negative number. As the locations \hat{y} advance and $g_j(\hat{y})$ increases (e.g., step **520**), the value $f_j(p, \hat{y}_o)$ becomes more negative.

As previously discussed, a large negative value of $f_j(p, \hat{x})$ implies a small value for $10^{f_j(p, \hat{x})/10}$. Whereas, if the value of the chosen power variable p is close to receive power R_j , because it is close to the power level of a dominant transmitter **102**, then $p - R_j$ is less negative, such that $10^{f_j(p, \hat{x})/10}$ is non-negligible.

If a transmitter **102** disposed at location x_k is dominant, then $g_j(x_k)$ will not be a large value so as to cause a

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negligible effect on receive power R_j . Otherwise, the effect of said transmitter **102** on receiver **110_j** would not be significant and thus the transmitter **102** would not be dominant relative to the receiver **110_j**. On the other hand, a transmitter **102** does not have to be in the immediate vicinity of receiver **110_j** to have an impact on the receive power R_j . For example, if receiver **110_j** is largely isolated from the influence of other transmitters **102** and there is a low loss path from receiver **110_j** to the transmitter **102** in question, the transmitter's **102** effect on the receive power R_j may be significant.

With reference to FIG. **10**, a propagation loss function **1000** (e.g., $g(x)$) for a receiver (e.g., receiver **110**) having a location z is illustrated. The propagation loss function **1000** illustrates areas **1002** having no terrain obstacles (e.g., trees, buildings, etc.) or a small number of terrain obstacles, and areas **1004** having a large number of terrain obstacles.

The method **500** may estimate the location x of the dominant transmitters **102** disposed within the observation area **106**. For example, with reference to the observation area **106** illustrated in FIG. **11**, the method **500** may estimate the location of dominant transmitters **102a** and **102b** using receivers **110a-n**.

Another example method of determining or estimating with the transmitter enforcement system **100** the location of a transmitter **102** located at an unknown location within the observation area **106** may include subdividing or discretizing the observation area **106** into a plurality of regions (e.g., sections **402**) defining a grid (e.g., grid **400**) of locations x_1-x_n , as illustrated in FIG. **4**. The method may also include creating a piecewise linear approximation of propagation loss $g(x)$, in Watts, for each receiver **110** using known propagation loss values at various locations (e.g., section **402**) in the grid **400**. In this regard, the piecewise interpolation formula $\hat{L}_k(y)$ for the propagation loss function $g(x)$ for a receiver **110_k**, relative to a transmitter **102** disposed at a location y , can be expressed as:

$$\hat{L}_k(y) = 10^{-L_k(y)/10} \approx \sum_{j=1}^n g_k(x_j) w_j = g_k^T w \quad (19)$$

where:

$$y = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j w_j = x^T w \quad (20)$$

For each receiver **110** in the observation area **106**, a location z of the receiver **110_k** and one or more locations y of the transmitter **102**, corresponding to one of the locations x_1-x_n within the grid **400**, are transmitted to the propagation matrix builder **212** to build a propagation vector g_k for the receiver **110_k**.

When S transmitters **102** and N receivers **110** are present in the observation area **106**, the propagation loss function $g(x)$ for the receiver **110_k** can be expressed as:

$$10^{P_1/10}, 10^{-L_1(x_1)/10} + \dots + 10^{P_S/10}, 10^{-L_1(x_S)/10} = 10^{R_1/10} \quad (21)$$

When $\hat{P}_k = 10^{P_k/10}$ and $\hat{R}_k = 10^{R_k/10}$, the equation (21) can be expressed as:

$$\hat{P}_1 \hat{L}_1(x_1) + \dots + \hat{P}_S \hat{L}_S(x_S) = \hat{R}_1 \quad (22)$$

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Using the piecewise linear approximation expressed at equations (19) and (20), the equation (22) becomes:

$$\hat{P}_1 g_1^T w^{(1)} + \dots + \hat{P}_S g_S^T w^{(S)} = \hat{R}_1 \quad (23)$$

where there are S weight vectors $w^{(1)}, \dots, w^{(S)}$, each associated with a particular transmitter **102**.

Equation (23) can be expressed in the form of a matrix as:

$$Ay = b \quad (24)$$

where:

$$A_j = g_j^T \quad (25)$$

$$y = \hat{P}_1 w^{(1)} + \dots + \hat{P}_S w^{(S)} \quad (26)$$

$$b_j = \hat{R}_j \quad (27)$$

The piecewise linear approximation propagation $\hat{L}_k(y)$ of the loss function $g(x)$ for a receiver **110_k**, relative to a transmitter **102** disposed at a location y requires, at most, four grid points, and only one grid point if the transmitter **102** lies on a grid point within the grid **400**. In this regard, if the grid **400** includes a large quantity of grid points, the actual space occupied by the transmitter(s) **102** may represent a small fraction of the observation area **106**. In other words, y may be a sparse vector, such that y should have a small cardinality. Since y is a scaled version of w , y and w may have the same cardinality. Accordingly, optimization can be formulated, as follows:

$$\min \|y\|_0 \quad (28)$$

$$Ay = b \quad (29)$$

Optimization can be reformulated in convex form by replacing the norm-0 with a norm-1 constraint, as follows:

$$\min \|y\|_1 \quad (30)$$

$$Ay = b \quad (31)$$

The probability of determining a correct solution for the location of the transmitter **102** can be reduced by using a reweighted version of the norm-1 and iterating and squeezing the polytope to sharpen the target corners in every iteration until the error is small enough. A diagonal matrix may be used to hold the weights. In this regard, the weight matrix $\Lambda^{(0)}$ can be set to all zeros and the diagonal elements can be set to one. The weighted norm-1 minimization program can be solved according to the following relationship:

$$y^{(k)} = \arg \min \|\Lambda^{(k)} y\|_1 \quad (32)$$

$$Ay = b \quad (33)$$

The weights can be updated by the following relationship:

$$\Lambda_{jj}^{(k+1)} = 1 / (|y_j^{(k)}| + \epsilon) \quad (34)$$

After a specified maximum number of iterations, the process may be terminated. For example, the process may be terminated upon attaining desired error level.

FIG. **12** is a schematic view of an example computing device **500** that may be used to implement the systems and methods described in this document. The computing device **1200** is intended to represent various forms of digital computers, such as laptops, desktops, workstations, personal

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digital assistants, servers, blade servers, mainframes, and other appropriate computers. The components shown here, their connections and relationships, and their functions, are meant to be exemplary only, and are not meant to limit implementations of the inventions described and/or claimed in this document.

The computing device **1200** includes a processor **1210**, memory **1220**, a storage device **1230**, a high-speed interface/controller **1240** connecting to the memory **1220** and high-speed expansion ports **1250**, and a low speed interface/controller **1260** connecting to low speed bus **1270** and storage device **1230**. Each of the components **1210**, **1220**, **1230**, **1240**, **1250**, and **1260**, are interconnected using various busses, and may be mounted on a common motherboard or in other manners as appropriate.

The processor **1210** can process instructions for execution within the computing device **1200**, including instructions stored in the memory **1220** or on the storage device **1230** to display graphical information for a graphical user interface (GUI) on an external input/output device, such as display **1280** coupled to high speed interface **1240**. In this regard, the processor **1210** may process instructions for the signal locator **200** and other processes of the transmitter enforcement system **100** to execute the methods (e.g., method **500**) of the present disclosure. In other implementations, multiple processors and/or multiple buses may be used, as appropriate, along with multiple memories and types of memory. Also, multiple computing devices **1200** may be connected, with each device providing portions of the necessary operations (e.g., as a server bank, a group of blade servers, or a multi-processor system).

The memory **1220** stores information non-transitorily within the computing device **1200**. The memory **1220** may be a computer-readable medium, a volatile memory unit(s), or non-volatile memory unit(s). The non-transitory memory **1220** may be physical devices used to store programs (e.g., sequences of instructions) or data (e.g., program state information) on a temporary or permanent basis for use by the computing device **1200**. Examples of non-volatile memory include, but are not limited to, flash memory and read-only memory (ROM)/programmable read-only memory (PROM)/erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM)/electronically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) (e.g., typically used for firmware, such as boot programs). Examples of volatile memory include, but are not limited to, random access memory (RAM), dynamic random access memory (DRAM), static random access memory (SRAM), phase change memory (PCM) as well as disks or tapes.

The storage device **1230** is capable of providing mass storage for the computing device **1200**. In some implementations, the storage device **1230** is a computer-readable medium. In various different implementations, the storage device **1230** may be a floppy disk device, a hard disk device, an optical disk device, or a tape device, a flash memory or other similar solid state memory device, or an array of devices, including devices in a storage area network or other configurations. In additional implementations, a computer program product is tangibly embodied in an information carrier. The computer program product contains instructions that, when executed, perform one or more methods, such as those described above. The information carrier is a computer- or machine-readable medium, such as the memory **1220**, the storage device **1230**, or memory on processor **1210**.

The high speed controller **1240** manages bandwidth-intensive operations for the computing device **1200**, while

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the low speed controller **1260** manages lower bandwidth-intensive operations. Such allocation of duties is exemplary only. In some implementations, the high-speed controller **1240** is coupled to the memory **1220**, the display **1280** (e.g., through a graphics processor or accelerator), and to the high-speed expansion ports **1250**, which may accept various expansion cards (not shown). In some implementations, the low-speed controller **1260** is coupled to the storage device **1230** and low-speed expansion port **1270**. The low-speed expansion port **1270**, which may include various communication ports (e.g., USB, Bluetooth, Ethernet, wireless Ethernet), may be coupled to one or more input/output devices, such as a keyboard, a pointing device, a scanner, or a networking device such as a switch or router, e.g., through a network adapter.

The computing device **1200** may be implemented in a number of different forms, as shown in the figure. For example, it may be implemented as a standard server **1200a** or multiple times in a group of such servers **1200a**, as a laptop computer **1200b**, or as part of a rack server system **1200c**.

Modules and data stores included in the transmitter enforcement system **100** may be embodied by electronic hardware, software, firmware, or any combination thereof. Depiction of different features as separate modules and data stores does not necessarily imply whether the modules and data stores are embodied by common or separate electronic hardware or software components. In some implementations, the features associated with the one or more modules and data stores depicted herein may be realized by common electronic hardware and software components. In some implementations, the features associated with the one or more modules and data stores depicted herein may be realized by separate electronic hardware and software components.

The modules and data stores may be embodied by electronic hardware and software components including, but not limited to, one or more processing units, one or more memory components, one or more input/output (I/O) components, and interconnect components. Interconnect components may be configured to provide communication between the one or more processing units, the one or more memory components, and the one or more I/O components. For example, the interconnect components may include one or more buses that are configured to transfer data between electronic components. The interconnect components may also include control circuits (e.g., a memory controller and/or an I/O controller) that are configured to control communication between electronic components.

Various implementations of the systems and techniques described herein can be realized in digital electronic and/or optical circuitry, integrated circuitry, specially designed ASICs (application specific integrated circuits), computer hardware, firmware, software, and/or combinations thereof. These various implementations can include implementation in one or more computer programs that are executable and/or interpretable on a programmable system including at least one programmable processor, which may be special or general purpose, coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device.

These computer programs (also known as programs, software, software applications or code) include machine instructions for a programmable processor, and can be implemented in a high-level procedural and/or object-oriented programming language, and/or in assembly/machine

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language. As used herein, the terms “machine-readable medium” and “computer-readable medium” refer to any computer program product, non-transitory computer readable medium, apparatus and/or device (e.g., magnetic discs, optical disks, memory, Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs)) used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor, including a machine-readable medium that receives machine instructions as a machine-readable signal. The term “machine-readable signal” refers to any signal used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor.

The processes and logic flows described in this specification can be performed by one or more programmable processors executing one or more computer programs to perform functions by operating on input data and generating output. The processes and logic flows can also be performed by special purpose logic circuitry, e.g., an FPGA (field programmable gate array) or an ASIC (application specific integrated circuit). Processors suitable for the execution of a computer program include, by way of example, both general and special purpose microprocessors, and any one or more processors of any kind of digital computer. Generally, a processor will receive instructions and data from a read only memory or a random access memory or both. The essential elements of a computer are a processor for performing instructions and one or more memory devices for storing instructions and data. Generally, a computer will also include, or be operatively coupled to receive data from or transfer data to, or both, one or more mass storage devices for storing data, e.g., magnetic, magneto optical disks, or optical disks. However, a computer need not have such devices. Computer readable media suitable for storing computer program instructions and data include all forms of non-volatile memory, media and memory devices, including by way of example semiconductor memory devices, e.g., EPROM, EEPROM, and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, e.g., internal hard disks or removable disks; magneto optical disks; and CD ROM and DVD-ROM disks. The processor and the memory can be supplemented by, or incorporated in, special purpose logic circuitry.

To provide for interaction with a user, one or more aspects of the disclosure can be implemented on a computer having a display device, e.g., a CRT (cathode ray tube), LCD (liquid crystal display) monitor, or touch screen for displaying information to the user and optionally a keyboard and a pointing device, e.g., a mouse or a trackball, by which the user can provide input to the computer. Other kinds of devices can be used to provide interaction with a user as well; for example, feedback provided to the user can be any form of sensory feedback, e.g., visual feedback, auditory feedback, or tactile feedback; and input from the user can be received in any form, including acoustic, speech, or tactile input. In addition, a computer can interact with a user by sending documents to and receiving documents from a device that is used by the user; for example, by sending web pages to a web browser on a user's client device in response to requests received from the web browser.

A number of implementations have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, other implementations are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

receiving, at data processing hardware, receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area, at least one of the receiver signals corre-

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sponding to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter having a location in the observation area; estimating, by the data processing hardware, the location of the rogue transmitter by:

for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the corresponding at least one receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions, each propagation path loss function based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area, the transmitter location contour defining a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver; and

identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter; and

reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware,

wherein each propagation path loss function complies with:

$$P - g(x) \leq R$$

wherein $g(x)$ is the propagation path loss function, P is a transmit power magnitude of the rogue signal, x is a candidate location of the collection of candidate locations, and R is a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one rogue signal is received by the corresponding receiver at a first time, and wherein the at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on the first time.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one rogue signal is received by the corresponding receiver at an angle relative to a reference direction, and wherein the at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on the angle.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising steering the receivers toward the estimated location of the rogue transmitter using beam forming.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the terrain information includes locations of at least one of vegetation, buildings, and ground elevations within the observation area.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein a first of the receiver signals is transmitted using a first transmission protocol, and a second of the receiver signals is transmitted using a second transmission protocol different than the first transmission protocol.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the first transmission protocol is WiFi and the second transmission protocol is LTE.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein each transmitter location contour defines a circumscribed path along the collection of candidate transmitter locations about the receiver.

10. A method comprising:

receiving, at data processing hardware, receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area, at least one of the receiver signals corresponding to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter having a location in the observation area;

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estimating, by the data processing hardware, the location of the rogue transmitter by:

for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the corresponding at least one receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions, each propagation path loss function based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area, the transmitter location contour defining a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver; and

identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter; and

reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware,

wherein determining the transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver comprises determining, for each receiver, by a transmitter location solver of the data processing hardware, a plurality of propagation loss values from the propagation loss function based on (i) a location of the receiver and (ii) a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising creating a propagation loss matrix having the plurality of propagation loss values, a first of the plurality of first propagation loss values corresponding to a first of a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter, a second of the plurality of propagation loss values corresponding to a second of the plurality of guessed locations of the rogue transmitter.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the j^{th} entry of an ordered propagation loss matrix complies with:

$$\hat{A}_{j,j} = \hat{g}_j = [g_j(\hat{x}_1^{(j)})g_j(\hat{x}_2^{(j)})]$$

wherein $g_j(\hat{x}_1^{(j)})$ is the smaller of the first and second propagation loss values.

13. A system comprising:

data processing hardware; and

memory hardware in communication with the data processing hardware, the memory hardware storing instructions that when executed on the data processing hardware cause the data processing hardware to perform operations comprising:

receiving receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area and in communication with the data processing hardware, each receiver signal having a corresponding receive power level and corresponding to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter located in the observation area;

determining a location of the rogue transmitter by:

for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the receive power level of the corresponding receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions, each propagation path loss function based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area, the transmitter location contour defining a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver; and

identifying an intersection of the transmitter location contours of the receivers as the estimated location of the rogue transmitter; and

reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to a remote system in communication with the data processing hardware,

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wherein each propagation path loss function complies with:

$$P - g(x) \leq R$$

wherein $g(x)$ is the propagation path loss function, P is a transmit power magnitude of the rogue signal, x is a candidate location of the collection of candidate locations, and R is a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on a receive power magnitude of the corresponding receiver signal.

15. The system of claim 13, wherein the at least one rogue signal is received by the corresponding receiver at a first time, and wherein the at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on the first time.

16. The system of claim 13, wherein the at least one rogue signal is received by the corresponding receiver at an angle relative to a reference direction, and wherein the at least one transmitter location contour about the corresponding receiver is based on the angle.

17. The system of claim 13, wherein the data processing hardware steers the receivers toward the estimated location of the rogue transmitter using beam forming.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the terrain information includes locations of at least one of vegetation, buildings, and ground elevations within the observation area.

19. The system of claim 13, wherein a first of the receiver signals is transmitted using a first transmission protocol, and a second of the receiver signals is transmitted using a second transmission protocol different than the first transmission protocol.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the first transmission protocol is WiFi and the second transmission protocol is LTE.

21. The system of claim 13, wherein each transmitter location contour defines a circumscribed path along the collection of candidate transmitter locations about the receiver.

22. A system comprising:

data processing hardware; and

memory hardware in communication with the data processing hardware, the memory hardware storing instructions that when executed on the data processing hardware cause the data processing hardware to perform operations comprising:

receiving receiver signals from corresponding receivers located within an observation area and in communication with the data processing hardware, each receiver signal having a corresponding receive power level and corresponding to a rogue signal transmitted from a rogue transmitter located in the observation area;

determining a location of the rogue transmitter by:

for each receiver, determining a transmitter location contour about the receiver based on the receive power level of the corresponding receiver signal and one or more propagation path loss functions, each propagation path loss function based on terrain information corresponding to the observation area, the transmitter location contour defining a collection of candidate locations of the rogue transmitter relative to the receiver; and

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identifying an intersection of the transmitter location
 contours of the receivers as the estimated location
 of the rogue transmitter; and
 reporting the estimated location of the rogue transmitter to
 a remote system in communication with the data processing 5
 hardware,

wherein the data processing hardware comprises a trans-
 mitter location solver configured to determine, for each
 receiver, a plurality of propagation loss values from the
 propagation loss function based on (i) a location of the 10
 receiver and (ii) a plurality of guessed locations of the
 rogue transmitter.

23. The system of claim **22**, further comprising a propa-
 gation matrix builder configured to create a propagation loss
 matrix having the plurality of propagation loss values, a first 15
 of the plurality of first propagation loss values correspond-
 ing to a first of a plurality of guessed locations of the rogue
 transmitter, a second of the plurality of propagation loss
 values corresponding a second of the plurality of guessed
 locations of the rogue transmitter. 20

24. The system of claim **23**, wherein the j^{th} entry of an
 ordered propagation loss matrix complies with:

$$\hat{A}_j = \hat{g}_j = [g_j(\hat{x}_1^{(j)})g_j(\hat{x}_2^{(j)})]$$

wherein $g_j(\hat{x}_1^{(j)})$ is the smaller of the first and second 25
 propagation loss values.

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